OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**

Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates

2004 Summary

Released July 2005

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Alberta HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

the people & workplace department

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HIGHLIGHTS

Overall, Alberta was a safer place to work.

- The lost-time claim rate of Alberta workplaces decreased in 2004 to 2.6 per 100 person-years, from 2.9 in 2003. The 2.6 rate is the lowest in 10 years. The duration rate of 65 days lost per 100 person-years was also down from 82 days lost in 2003.

- In 2004, there were 35,119 workplace injuries and diseases serious enough for the worker to miss at least one day of work, down 4.0% from 2003.

Medium-sized employers experienced higher injury rates.

- Employers with between 40 and 99 person-years and those with between 20 and 39 person-years continued to have the highest lost-time claim rates, both with rates of 2.9 per 100 person-years.

Lost-time claim rates decreased in all sectors.

- Lost-time claim rates decreased in all sectors.

- The Mining and Petroleum Development sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate of all industry sectors in 2004 at 1.1 per 100 person-years.

- The Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector had the lowest median workdays lost due to occupational injury and disease in 2004.

Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in all industries.

- Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

Lost-Time Claim Rate by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector	Lost-Time Claim Rate 2003	Lost-Time Claim Rate 2004	% Change
Agriculture and Forestry	3.5	**3.4**	-2.9%
Business, Personal and Professional Services	1.9	**1.7**	-10.5%
Construction and Construction Trade Services	3.5	**3.0**	-14.3%
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	3.9	**3.6**	-7.7%
Mining and Petroleum Development	1.3	**1.1**	-15.4%
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	2.9	**2.7**	-6.9%
Wholesale and Retail	2.8	**2.5**	-10.7%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	3.7	**3.4**	-8.1%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

There were fewer occupational fatalities.

- The number of occupational fatalities, accepted by the Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) – Alberta, decreased from 127 in 2003 to 124 in 2004.

- The provincial average fatality rate, as measured over a ten-year period from 1995 to 2004, was 96 per million person-years.

- Fatality rates continued to be higher than the provincial average in:
    - Agriculture and Forestry
    - Construction and Construction Trade Services
    - Transportation, Communication and Utilities
    - Mining and Petroleum Development

INTRODUCTION

Role of Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) is committed to investing in people and fostering safe and productive workplaces. AHRE develops and delivers programs and services which contribute to workplaces that are safe, healthy, fair and stable for employees and employers by:

- working with industry and safety associations to audit and certify health and safety programs
- helping employers, employees, unions and industry associations work together by offering facilitation services, workshops and partnership opportunities
- developing and maintaining policy and legislated employment standards in Alberta
- preparing and providing ongoing support of Alberta's workplace health and safety regulations
- explaining legislated standards under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the *Employment Standards Code* and ensuring compliance through complaint resolution, investigation and targeted inspections

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2004 Summary

AHRE prepares this annual report to provide a snapshot of workplace health and safety. This includes:

- descriptions of programs and initiatives undertaken by AHRE in pursuit of its workplace health and safety mission and goals
- estimations of the risk of injury or disease (lost-time claim rates) at the provincial, industry sector and sub-sector level as well as general descriptions about the incidents and injured workers
- occupational fatalities accepted by the WCB for compensation and fatality rates for the major industry sectors

A few notes about this report:

- This report presents 2004 data beside 2003 data to help with comparisons. Additional historical data is presented wherever possible.

- With the exceptions of some agriculture, financial services and federally regulated workers, the information presented in this report is based on incidents of injury or disease that occurred during 2004 and were accepted as lost-time claims by the WCB as of March 31, 2005.

- Throughout the report, the lost-time claim rate is the number of claims per 100 person-years, and the duration rate is the number of days lost per 100 person-years.

- Beginning with the 2004 Summary Report, all occupational fatalities will be classified based on WCB – Alberta standards. For this reason, occupational fatalities grouped by type (motor vehicle incident, workplace incident and occupational disease) may differ slightly from those reported in previous years.

- Terms, definitions and formulas used throughout this report are described in Appendix A. Industry codes are presented in Appendix B.

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY (WHS) INITIATIVES

The Alberta government is concerned about workplace injuries and diseases and has developed strategies to ensure Alberta continues to be among the safest places in the world to work and conduct business.

The strategies include:

- continue to award and recognize safety innovations and performance
- continue to work in co-operation with employers and workers to promote safe workplaces

Awards recognize safety innovations.

The Alberta government has announced plans for the second annual Awards for Innovation in Workplace Health and Safety. The awards will recognize the most original health and safety initiatives in Alberta workplaces for the previous year.
All types of innovations relating to workplace health and safety are considered including management of workplace impairment issues, incorporating safety planning at the design stage, use of engineering controls to replace personal protective equipment and the development of worker and management competencies. An award of distinction and an award of merit may be presented for each industry sector.

Information on the 2004 winners, which were announced in June, can be found online at www3.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/ohscouncil/innovation2004.asp.

Best safety performers recognized.

The Annual Best Safety Performer Awards recognize Alberta employers with exceptional performance in workplace health and safety over the past year. In 2004, 339 Alberta employers from across the province were awarded the designation of 2003 Best Safety Performer for their exceptional health and safety performance during 2003. A full list of the 2003 winners is available at
http://www3.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/ohscouncil/pdf/2003bsp.pdf

Workplace health and safety information and communications continued to reach employers and workers.

AHRE continued to encourage safety training for both employers and workers by

providing health and safety information. The Work Safe Alberta Information Sharing Network was created by AHRE in response to recommendations from industry and labour groups to improve sharing of safety information across industry sectors. The network was provided through www.worksafely.org website, which offers instant access to the documents on all the websites of the partners participating in the network.

Three new online awareness programs at www.worksafely.org provide more information to help Alberta employers and workers assess safety on their worksites as well as be able to comply with the *Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Code*. The three new awareness programs cover hazard assessments; incident investigation and OHS legislation and can give workers and employers the basic information they need to work safely.

In 2004, the WHS Contact Center responded to 23,707 telephone requests for information or to lodge complaints. The WHS website had 810,440 visits in 2004.

Continuing Partnership Programs.

WHS continued the Certificate of Recognition program and in working with industry partners. Through partnerships with safety associations, industry groups, education institutes and labour organizations, Workplace Health and Safety continues to promote and certify health and safety programs. The number of employers holding a valid Certificate of Recognition increased from 4,669 in 2003 to 4,983 in 2004.

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

The positive trend continues: there were more person-years and fewer injuries and diseases in 2004.

A total of 35,119 injuries and diseases that required the workers to recuperate away from work (beyond the day of the incident) were accepted during 2004. This is a decrease of 4.0% from 2003. In contrast, the person-years increased 7.1% to 1,353,214 between 2003 and 2004 (see Table 3.1). While there are more workers employed, they are experiencing fewer injuries.

Expressed as lost-time claim rate[1], 2004's data translates into a rate of 2.6, a decrease of 10.3% from 2003. The 2.6 rate is the lowest rate during the past ten years (see Chart 3.1). For reference, the lost-time claim rate of 2.6 injuries or diseases per 100 person-years translates into 13 injuries and diseases per million hours worked.

The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year of work.

Broken down by size of the organization, employers with 40 to 99 person-years and employers with 20 to 39 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rates at 2.9. Employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest claim rate of 2.3 per 100 person-years (see Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2).

Young workers aged 15 to 24 represented 18% of working Albertans in 2004[2] and they accounted for 20% of the injured workers (see Table 4.1A). The industries with high lost-time claims among young workers (15 to 24) were Wholesale and Retail, Construction and Construction Trade Services, Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, and Business, Personal and Professional Services sectors. These four industry sectors accounted for 81% of lost-time claims among young workers. In contrast, workers aged 45 and older represented 36% of those employed in Alberta in 2004[3] and accounted for only 31% of injured workers.

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[1] The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2005. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2004 were not administered by March 31, 2005.

[2,3] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2004 Historical Review).

The severity of the injuries and diseases was down in 2004, as reflected in the median days lost and duration rate. While the median[4] number of workdays lost in 2004 was 7, slightly less than that of 2003, the duration rate of 65 days per 100 person-years was 20.7% lower than in 2003 (see Table 3.1).

Estimates of injury and disease severity were made by using information on the number of days away from work to recuperate from each disabling condition. Two basic measures of severity were: the median days away from work and the duration rate.

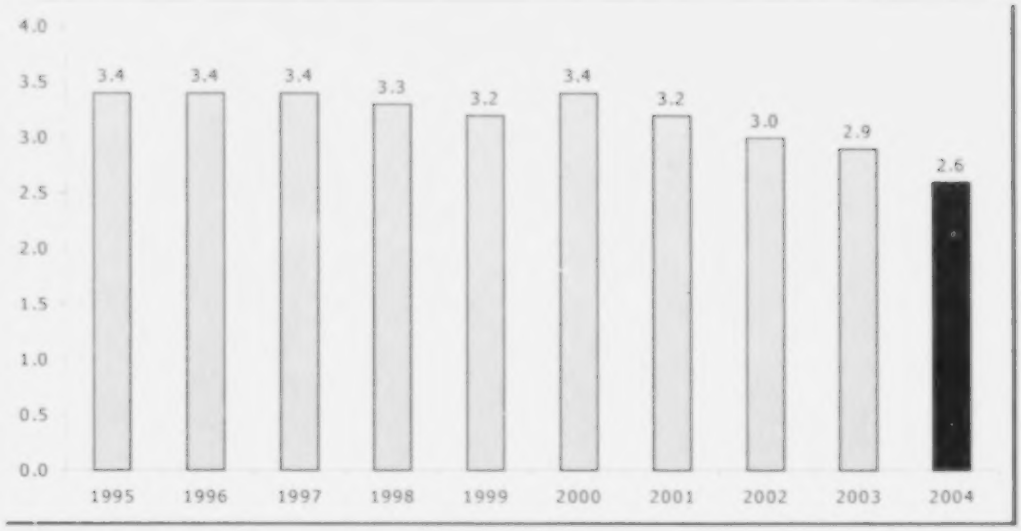
Table 3.1
Lost-Time Claims – Alberta: 2003 and 2004[5]

	2003	2004	% Change
Person-Years	1,263,113	**1,353,214**	7.1%
Lost-Time Claims	36,575	**35,119**	-4.0%
Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.9	**2.6**	-10.3%
Median Workdays Lost	8	**7**	-12.5%
Duration Rate	82	**65**	-20.7%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] A median workday lost designates the point at which half of the total cases involved more days and half involved fewer days.
[5] Person-years are calculated from wage and payroll data submitted by employers to the WCB. Person-years for employers who directly bear the cost of their workers' claims are excluded. Lost-time claims for these employers are also excluded unless the WCB has incurred administration or enhanced disability cost.

Chart 3.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate – Alberta: 1995-2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 3.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[6] of Employer – Alberta: 2004

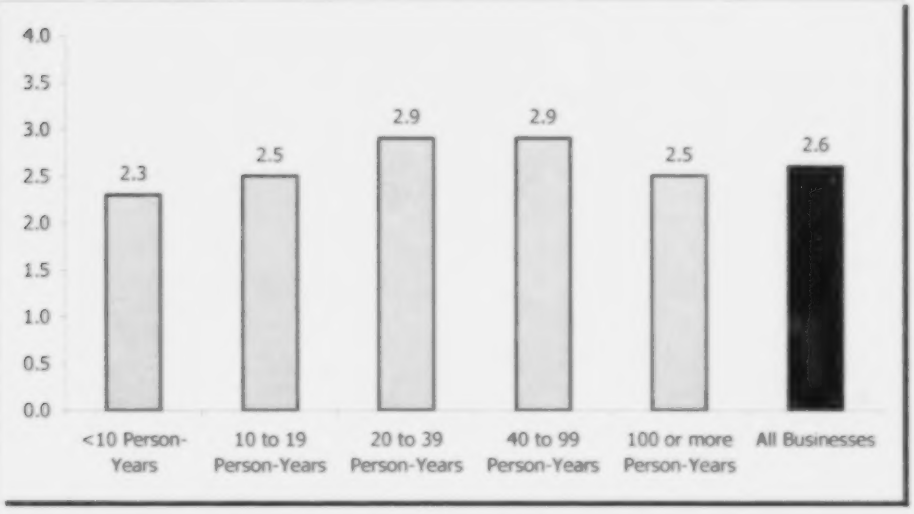
Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 Person-Years	109,664	4,481	192,740	2.3
10 to 19 Person-Years	7,119	2,500	100,058	2.5
20 to 39 Person-Years	4,280	3,456	119,365	2.9
40 to 99 Person-Years	2,828	4,989	173,101	2.9
100 or More Person-Years	1,906	19,388	767,950	2.5
Unspecified[1]	2,314	305	0	N/A
Total	128,111	35,119	1,353,214	2.6

[1] These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years equal to 0.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[6] Size is measured in terms of person-years. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year. Person-years are estimated from payroll information submitted to the WCB by employers.

Chart 3.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer – Alberta: 2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in all industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

In this section we examine the demographics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases[7]. While the focus is at the provincial level, sector information of interest is highlighted.

4.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

The age, gender and occupation of injured workers are analysed to help government and industries decide if workplace health and safety programs should be targeted to specific groups.

Throughout this section, the classifications used are based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease information*.

Age

Injuries in most age groups were generally proportionate to their representation among workers in Alberta. Nearly half of lost-time claims involved workers between the ages of 25 and 44 years (see Table 4.1A). Twenty percent of claims were from workers aged 15 to 24, who accounted for 18%[8] of the workplace population. A similar distribution was observed in 2003 (see Chart 4.1A).

Older workers were injured less frequently, likely due to their greater levels of experience. Twenty-one percent of all lost-time claims were from workers aged 45 to 54 years and 10% were 55 years and older while they represented 23% and 13% of the working population[9] respectively.

Workers aged 45 and older were also less likely than young workers to be injured seriously enough to lose work-time when they were injured, however they required more time to recover before returning to work. The duration of absence from work due to

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[7] Detailed analysis of the pattern among these characteristics and the lost-time claims from 2004 is available upon request.
[8, 10] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2004 Historical Review).
* National standards for categorizing injury and disease and comparable information of other provinces can be found in the CSA Z795-03 Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information.

workplace injury or disease doubled from a median of five days for young workers aged 15 to 24 to a 10-day median for those 45 years and older. Over 29% of injuries and diseases to workers aged 45 and older resulted in 31 or more days away from work as compared to 15% of incidents for young workers.

Each age group had different patterns of injury across each industry sector. Of the claims from workers aged 15 to 24 years, 27% of these were in the Wholesale and Retail sector, 19% in the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector, 18% in the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector, and 18% in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector. For the workers aged 25 to 44, 21% were in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector while for workers aged 45 years and older, 27% were in the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector.

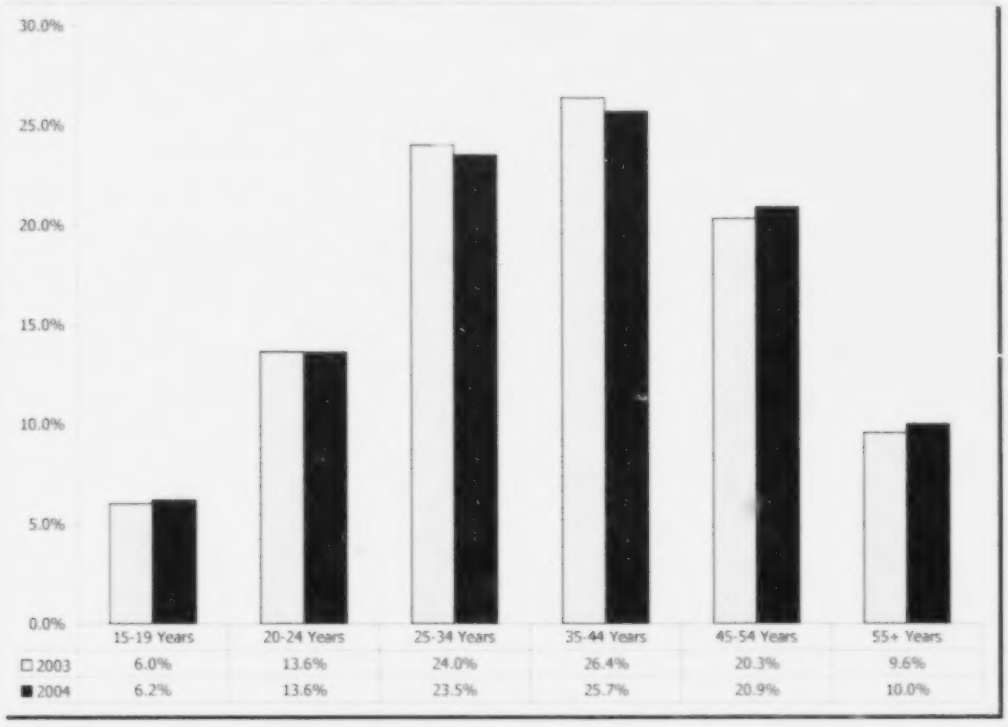
Table 4.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

	2003		2004	
Age	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
15 - 19 Years	2,204	6.0%	**2,193**	**6.2%**
20 - 24 Years	4,987	13.6%	**4,786**	**13.6%**
25 - 34 Years	8,781	24.0%	**8,242**	**23.5%**
35 - 44 Years	9,646	26.4%	**9,014**	**25.7%**
45 - 54 Years	7,432	20.3%	**7,345**	**20.9%**
55+ Years	3,503	9.6%	**3,522**	**10.0%**
Unspecified	22	0.1%	**17**	**< 0.1%**
Total	36,575	100.0%	**35,119**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 4.1A

Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Age – Alberta: 2003 and 2004



	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-44 Years	45-54 Years	55+ Years
□ 2003	6.0%	13.6%	24.0%	26.4%	20.3%	9.6%
■ 2004	6.2%	13.6%	23.5%	25.7%	20.9%	10.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Gender

In 2004, men accounted for nearly two-thirds of lost-time claims (see Table 4.1B) while they represented just over half of people employed in Alberta[10]. A similar pattern was observed in 2003. Men represented a majority of workers in higher risk industry sectors: Construction and Construction Trade Services; Mining and Petroleum Development; Transportation, Communication and Utilities; and Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging.

More women than men had lost-time claims in Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector and the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector, where 65% and 57% respectively of total claims were from women.

Of all types of events, men comprised over two-thirds of the lost-time claims. The exceptions were in two categories: assaults and violent acts by persons and repetitive motions, where women claimed 59% and 55% of total claims respectively.

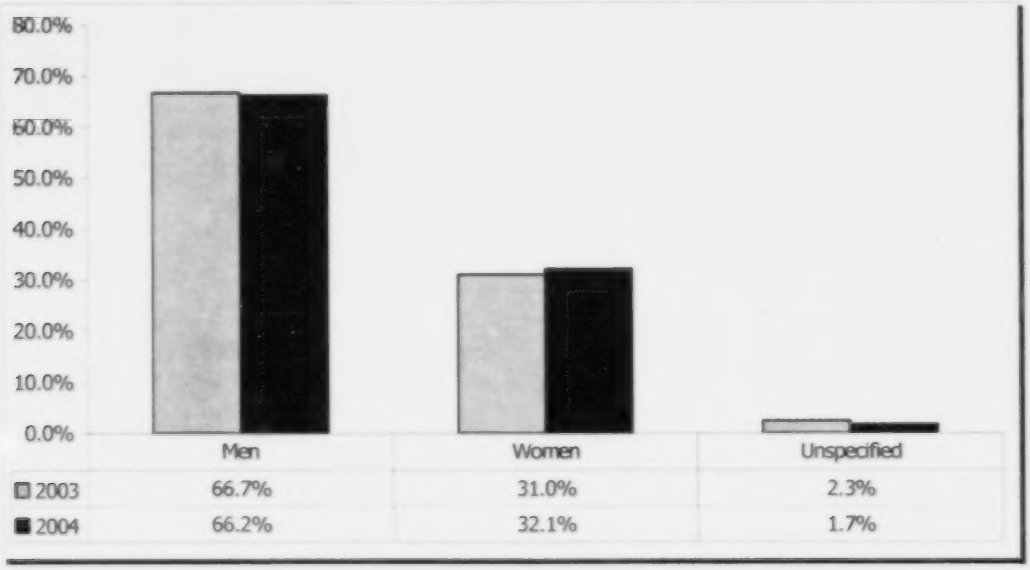
[10] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2004 Historical Review).

Table 4.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Gender	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %	2004 Lost-Time Claims	2004 %
Men	24,389	66.7%	**23,259**	**66.2%**
Women	11,332	31.0%	**11,274**	**32.1%**
Unspecified	854	2.3%	**586**	**1.7%**
Total	36,575	100.0%	**35,119**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 4.1B
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Gender – Alberta: 2003 and 2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Occupation

Occupation is used to describe the kind of work performed by the injured worker regardless of the kind of industry in which it is done. Workplace injuries and diseases vary with occupation.

In 2004, truck drivers had the largest number of injuries and diseases with time away from work, accounting for eight percent of total claims (see Table 4.1C). Fifty-three percent of the truck drivers who were injured were between the ages of 25 and 44, and 39% were 45 years or older. Transportation, Communications and Utilities and Wholesale and Retail sectors had the majority of the truck driver injury claims, at 59% and 15% respectively.

Workers with the highest number of injuries were mainly men except in some occupations (nurses, nursing assistants, tellers and cashiers, etc.), which were traditionally held by women.

Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury for each of the occupations. The exceptions were chefs and cooks where open wounds, such as cuts and lacerations were the most common, accounting for 27% of total injuries. Sprains, strains and tears, and burns accounted for 25% and 24% of total injuries respectively for chefs and cooks.

The source of injuries varied with occupation. Structures and surfaces and vehicles were the two leading source of injuries for truck drivers, each accounting for 21% of total claims. For nurses, nursing assistants, nursing aides or nursing orderlies, persons-other than injured or ill workers was the main injury source, accounting for 51%, 53% and 46% of total claims respectively.

Table 4.1C
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Occupation	2003		2004	
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%
Truck Drivers	2,948	8.1%	**2,718**	**7.7%**
Welders and Flame Cutters	1,026	2.8%	**1,046**	**3.0%**
Sales Clerks, Commodities	1,100	3.0%	**1,017**	**2.9%**
Janitors, Charworkers and Cleaners	937	2.6%	**906**	**2.6%**
Chefs and Cooks	870	2.4%	**863**	**2.5%**
Longshoremen, Stevedores and Freight Handlers	968	2.6%	**856**	**2.4%**
Carpenters and Related Occupations	883	2.4%	**762**	**2.2%**
Nurses, Graduate, Except Supervisors	783	2.1%	**734**	**2.1%**
Slaughterers, Meat Cutters, Canners, Curers and Packers	619	1.7%	**703**	**2.0%**
Labourers, Material Handling	633	1.7%	**646**	**1.8%**
Pipefitters, Plumbers and Related Fields	529	1.4%	**513**	**1.5%**
Shipping and Receiving Clerks	526	1.4%	**493**	**1.4%**
Nursing Aids and Orderlies	436	1.2%	**472**	**1.3%**
Tellers and Cashiers	486	1.3%	**460**	**1.3%**
Labourers, Other Construction Trades	533	1.5%	**445**	**1.3%**
Labourers, Services	431	1.2%	**411**	**1.2%**
Nursing Assistants	455	1.2%	**374**	**1.1%**
Bus Drivers	399	1.1%	**363**	**1.0%**
Construction Electricians and Repairmen	375	1.0%	**358**	**1.0%**
Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen	314	0.9%	**316**	**0.9%**
All Other Occupations	21,461	58.7%	**20,663**	**58.8%**
Total	36,575	100.0%	**35,119**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

In 2004, 89% of all the lost-time claims were traumatic injuries and disorders as classified by the WCB. The four most common specific traumatic injuries and disorders were sprains, strains and tears, 47%; surface wounds and bruises, 11%; fractures and dislocations, 9%; and open wounds, 9% (see Table 4.2).

Men were more likely than women to experience all of the four types of traumatic injuries and disorders. Men experienced 63% of all sprains, strains and tears as compared to only 36% by women. The proportions are greater for fractures and dislocations with 77% sustained by men, 21% by women.

A large number of sprains, strains and tears resulted from overexertion while pulling, pushing, lifting and carrying objects, 41%; and from bodily reaction such as bending, reaching and twisting, 21%. Thirty-eight percent of work-related wounds, such as surface wounds, bruises and open wounds resulted from workers being struck by objects, and another 15% of work-related wounds were caused by being struck against objects. The leading cause of fractures and dislocations were falls, 43%, followed by workers being struck by objects, 21%.

Sprains, strains and tears were the most common injury in every major sector, ranging from a low of 33% in the Mining and Petroleum Development sector to a high of 62% in the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector. The second leading category in most of the industry sectors was wounds, such as surface wounds, bruises and open wounds. Fractures and dislocations were common injuries in the following sectors: Agriculture and Forestry, 20%; Mining and Petroleum Development, 19%; and Construction and Construction Trade Services, 14%.

Table 4.2

Nature of Injury or Disease – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Nature of Injury or Disease	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %	2004 Lost-Time Claims	2004 %
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**32,305**	**88.3%**	**31,211**	**88.9%**
Sprains, Straines and Tears	17,303	47.3%	16,431	46.8%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	3,752	10.3%	3,864	11.0%
Fractures and Dislocations	3,112	8.5%	3,137	8.9%
Open Wounds	3,331	9.1%	3,072	8.7%
Burns	955	2.6%	849	2.4%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	3,852	10.5%	3,858	11.0%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**2,186**	**6.0%**	**2,208**	**6.3%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**118**	**0.3%**	**119**	**0.3%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**144**	**0.4%**	**110**	**0.3%**
Infectious and Parasitic Disorders	**33**	**0.1%**	**43**	**0.1%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**14**	**< 0.1%**	**12**	**< 0.1%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**12**	**< 0.1%**	**2**	**< 0.1%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**1,763**	**4.8%**	**1,414**	**4.0%**
Total	**36,575**	**100.0%**	**35,119**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.3 Part of Body Injured

The trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for over one-third of total claims in 2004 (see Table 4.3). Seventy percent of injuries to the trunk were sprains, strains and tears. Nearly half of all trunk injuries resulted from overexertion.

For the upper extremities, the two largest proportions of claims were for open wounds and sprains, strains and tears, 27% and 22% respectively. Being struck by an object, 21%, and repetitive motions, 14%, were the two leading causes of injuries to the upper extremities.

Nearly half of the injuries and diseases to the lower extremities included sprains, strains and tears. Twenty-nine percent of injuries to the lower extremities resulted from bodily reaction such as climbing, twisting and tripping and 17% resulted from being struck by objects.

In all sectors, the trunk was the primary part of body injured except for the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector, where injuries to the upper extremities accounted for 34% of total claims.

Table 4.3
Part of Body Injured – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Part of Body Injured	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %	2004 Lost-Time Claims	2004 %
Trunk	**14,128**	**38.6%**	**13,538**	**38.5%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	9,490	25.9%	9,023	25.7%
Other Trunk	4,638	12.7%	4,515	12.9%
Upper Extremities	**8,832**	**24.1%**	**8,618**	**24.5%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	3,495	9.6%	3,340	9.5%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	2,908	8.0%	2,812	8.0%
Other Upper Extremities	2,429	6.6%	2,466	7.0%
Lower Extremities	**6,795**	**18.6%**	**6,636**	**18.9%**
Leg(s)	3,248	8.9%	3,296	9.4%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	3,048	8.3%	2,913	8.3%
Other Lower Extremities	499	1.4%	427	1.2%
Head	**2,605**	**7.1%**	**2,625**	**7.5%**
Eye(s)	1,018	2.8%	977	2.8%
Other Head Parts	1,587	4.3%	1,648	4.7%
Multiple Body Parts	**3,097**	**8.5%**	**2,616**	**7.4%**
Neck, Including Throat	**780**	**2.1%**	**763**	**2.2%**
Body Systems	**195**	**0.5%**	**225**	**0.6%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**114**	**0.3%**	**74**	**0.2%**
Other Body Parts	**29**	**0.1%**	**24**	**0.1%**
Total	**36,575**	**100.0%**	**35,119**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The two primary sources of injury were persons, plants, animals and minerals[11], 25%, and structures and surfaces,[12] 16% (see Table 4.4).

All of the sources caused more injuries or diseases in men than in women.

The principal source of injuries and diseases differed at the industry sector level:

- Persons, plants, animals and minerals was the leading source of injury in all sectors except Wholesale and Retail, and Construction and Construction Trade Services sectors.
- Containers, which include all receptacles that were commonly used to hold, store or carry materials, accounted for 20% of injuries in the Wholesale and Retail sector.
- The most common source of injuries or diseases in the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector was structures and surfaces, 20%, followed by persons, plants, animals and minerals, 18%.

[11] Persons, plants, animals and minerals includes living organisms and their products as well as raw, metallic and non-metallic minerals (examples: animals and animal products, asbestos, etc).
[12] Structures and surfaces includes the floor or the ground resulting in sprains, strains and tears, fractures and dislocations and surface wounds and bruises. This contact is usually the result of a fall, either from a height or on the same level.

Table 4.4
Source of Injury or Disease – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Source of Injury or Disease	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %	2004 Lost-Time Claims	2004 %
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**9,303**	**25.4%**	**8,865**	**25.2%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	6,787	18.6%	6,448	18.4%
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker [1]	1,776	4.9%	1,735	4.9%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	120	0.3%	110	0.3%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	620	1.7%	572	1.6%
Structures and Surfaces	**5,826**	**15.9%**	**5,598**	**15.9%**
Containers [2]	**3,619**	**9.9%**	**3,547**	**10.1%**
Parts and Materials	**3,670**	**10.0%**	**3,446**	**9.8%**
Vehicles	**2,656**	**7.3%**	**2,532**	**7.2%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**2,324**	**6.4%**	**2,180**	**6.2%**
Handtools - Nonpowered	1,291	3.5%	1,164	3.3%
Handtools - Powered	333	0.9%	323	0.9%
Other Tools and Equipments	700	1.9%	693	2.0%
Machinery	**2,008**	**5.5%**	**1,989**	**5.7%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**1,121**	**3.1%**	**1,107**	**3.2%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**406**	**1.1%**	**321**	**0.9%**
Other Sources	**1,765**	**4.8%**	**1,850**	**5.3%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**3,877**	**10.6%**	**3,684**	**10.5%**
Total	**36,575**	**100.0%**	**35,119**	**100.0%**

[1] Person - other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.

[2] Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.)

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.5 Type of Event or Exposure

This classification is used to describe the incident or event that directly resulted in the injury or disease.

In 2004, 43% of the claims were due to bodily reaction or exertion. Overexertion was the most common type of bodily reaction and exertion, accounting for 23% of the total claims. Of the overexertion injuries, 82% were caused by sprains, strains and tears, which resulted from excessive physical effort in activities such as lifting, pulling and pushing objects. Pressurized and non-pressurized containers were the main source of injury accounting for 30% of these overexertion claims. Injury to the back was the most frequently reported due to overexertion, at 57%.

The cause of injuries and diseases was generally the same within each industry sector as it was across the province, with some exceptions:

- Overexertion injuries were the most common in all sectors except the Agriculture and Forestry sector and the Mining and Petroleum Development sector. In Agriculture in Forestry, being struck by objects was the leading injury type accounting for 17% of total claims. In Mining and Petroleum Development, overexertion and being struck by objects each accounted for 14% of total claims.

- Falls caused 20% of total claims in the Construction and Construction Trade Services, the Agriculture and Forestry, Transportation, Communications and Utilities, and the Business, Personal and Professional Services sectors, as compared with 16% at the provincial level.

- Injuries from being struck by or against objects were higher than the 18% provincial level in Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, Construction and Construction Trade Services, Wholesale and Retail, and Agriculture and Forestry sectors.

Table 4.5
Type of Event or Exposure – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Type of Event or Exposure	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %	2004 Lost-Time Claims	2004 %
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**15,698**	**42.9%**	**14,912**	**42.5%**
Overexertion	8,697	23.8%	8,133	23.2%
Bodily Reaction [1]	4,604	12.6%	4,238	12.1%
Repetitive Motion	1,847	5.0%	1,885	5.4%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	550	1.5%	656	1.9%
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**8,651**	**23.7%**	**8,427**	**24.0%**
Struck by Object	4,531	12.4%	4,403	12.5%
Struck against Object	1,894	5.2%	1,768	5.0%
Caught in Object	1,630	4.5%	1,483	4.2%
Rubbed or Abraded	375	1.0%	405	1.2%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	221	0.6%	368	1.0%
Falls	**6,058**	**16.6%**	**5,725**	**16.3%**
Fall on Same Level	3,741	10.2%	3,705	10.5%
Fall to Lower Level	1,932	5.3%	1,684	4.8%
Other Falls	385	1.1%	336	1.0%
Transportation Accidents	**1,757**	**4.8%**	**1,691**	**4.8%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**1,534**	**4.2%**	**1,497**	**4.3%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**473**	**1.3%**	**499**	**1.4%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	397	1.1%	435	1.2%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	76	0.2%	64	0.2%
Fires and Explosions	**69**	**0.2%**	**68**	**0.2%**
Other Events or Exposures	**2**	**< 0.1%**	**1**	**< 0.1%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**2,333**	**6.4%**	**2,299**	**6.5%**
Total	**36,575**	**100.0%**	**35,119**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[13] is intended to show the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can have a positive impact on work days lost.

Thirty-seven percent of total lost-time claims in 2004 resulted in five or fewer days lost from work. Twenty-three percent of total claims resulted in 31 or more days lost from work (see Table 4.6). The median number of days lost was seven days in 2004, one less than the median number of days lost in 2003 (see Table 3.1, page 6). Among the major disabling injuries or diseases, the median workdays lost was highest for fractures and dislocations with a median of 31 days.

Injuries to the trunk, multiple body parts or lower extremities resulted in a median of 9 days lost, followed by injuries to the upper extremities (median of seven days). Among the major sources of injuries or diseases, a median of 12 days lost was highest for structures and surfaces. The median days lost for injuries or diseases resulting from vehicles was 8 days.

Two of the eight industry sectors had durations that were less than the provincial average. These industry sectors were: Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, and Wholesale and Retail. Long-term claims resulting in 31 or more disability days varied across sectors between 17% and 42% of total claims. The number of median days away from work ranged from a median of five days for the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector to 23 days for the Agriculture and Forestry sector.

[13] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

Table 4.6
Duration of Disability – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Duration of Disability	2003 Lost-Time Claims	2003 %	2004 Lost-Time Claims	2004 %
1 Day	4,256	11.6%	**3,990**	**11.4%**
2 Days	3,204	8.8%	**3,100**	**8.8%**
3 - 5 Days	5,942	16.2%	**5,919**	**16.9%**
6 - 10 Days	4,938	13.5%	**4,582**	**13.0%**
11 - 20 Days	4,365	11.9%	**4,276**	**12.2%**
21 - 30 Days	2,367	6.5%	**2,465**	**7.0%**
31 Days or more	9,190	25.1%	**8,235**	**23.4%**
Unspecified	2,313	6.3%	**2,552**	**7.3%**
Total	36,575	100.0%	**35,119**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

Lost-time claim rates decreased in all sectors.

The risk of occupational injury and disease varies significantly by industry sector. A summary of occupational injury and disease statistics for major industry sectors is presented in this section.

Here, each major sector is described in terms of its composition and demographics of the injured workers. The characteristics of their injury and disease and a graph of the historical lost-time claim rate provides a framework for interpreting injury and disease rates across and within sectors.

Table 5.0A
Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sectors – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Agriculture and Forestry	Person-Years	11,434	**10,492**	-8.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	396	**359**	-9.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.5	**3.4**	-2.9%
	Median Workdays Lost	20	**23**	15.0%
	Duration Rate	184	**159**	-13.5%
Business, Personal and Professional Services	Person-Years	227,063	**249,204**	9.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	4,255	**4,299**	1.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.9	**1.7**	-10.5%
	Median Workdays Lost	9	**7**	-22.2%
	Duration Rate	54	**42**	-22.2%
Construction and Construction Trade Services	Person-Years	183,663	**198,090**	7.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,455	**6,032**	-6.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.5	**3.0**	-14.3%
	Median Workdays Lost	12	**12**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	140	**107**	-23.6%
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	Person-Years	174,430	**182,098**	4.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,820	**6,532**	-4.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.6**	-7.7%
	Median Workdays Lost	5	**5**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	82	**64**	-22.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

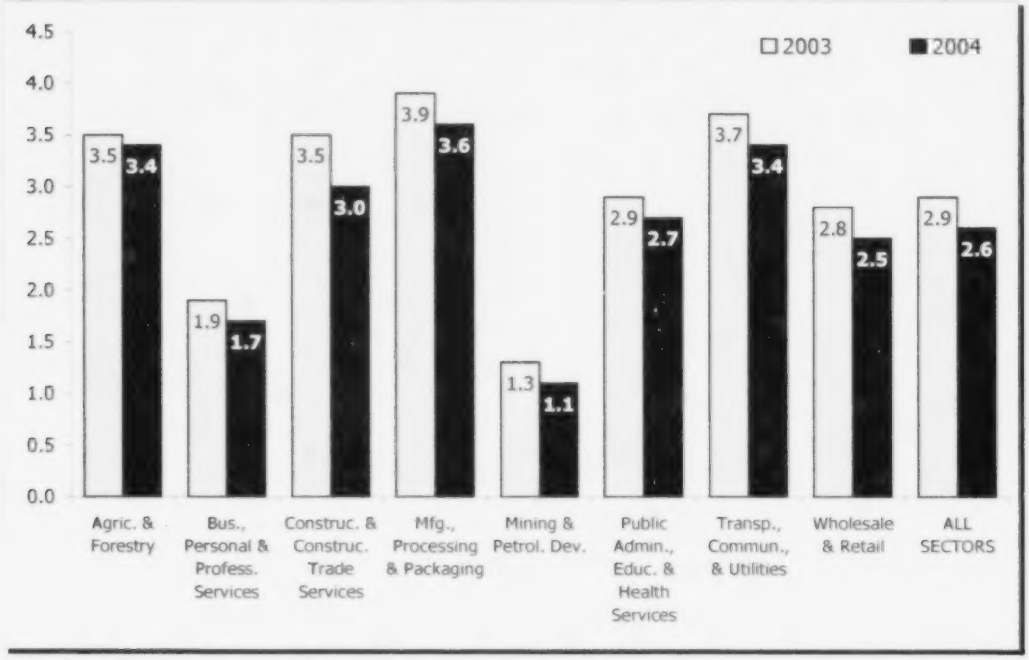
Table 5.0A (Continued)

Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sectors – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Mining and Petroleum Development	Person-Years	86,492	**94,383**	9.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,154	**1,004**	-13.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.3	**1.1**	-15.4%
	Median Workdays Lost	10	**11**	10.0%
	Duration Rate	54	**36**	-33.3%
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	Person-Years	233,667	**246,215**	5.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,689	**6,539**	-2.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.9	**2.7**	-6.9%
	Median Workdays Lost	7	**7**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	67	**60**	-10.4%
Wholesale and Retail	Person-Years	241,284	**263,534**	9.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,816	**6,625**	-2.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.8	**2.5**	-10.7%
	Median Workdays Lost	6	**6**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	61	**49**	-19.7%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Person-Years	105,080	**109,198**	3.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	3,920	**3,696**	-5.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.7	**3.4**	-8.1%
	Median Workdays Lost	11	**10**	-9.1%
	Duration Rate	132	**110**	-16.7%

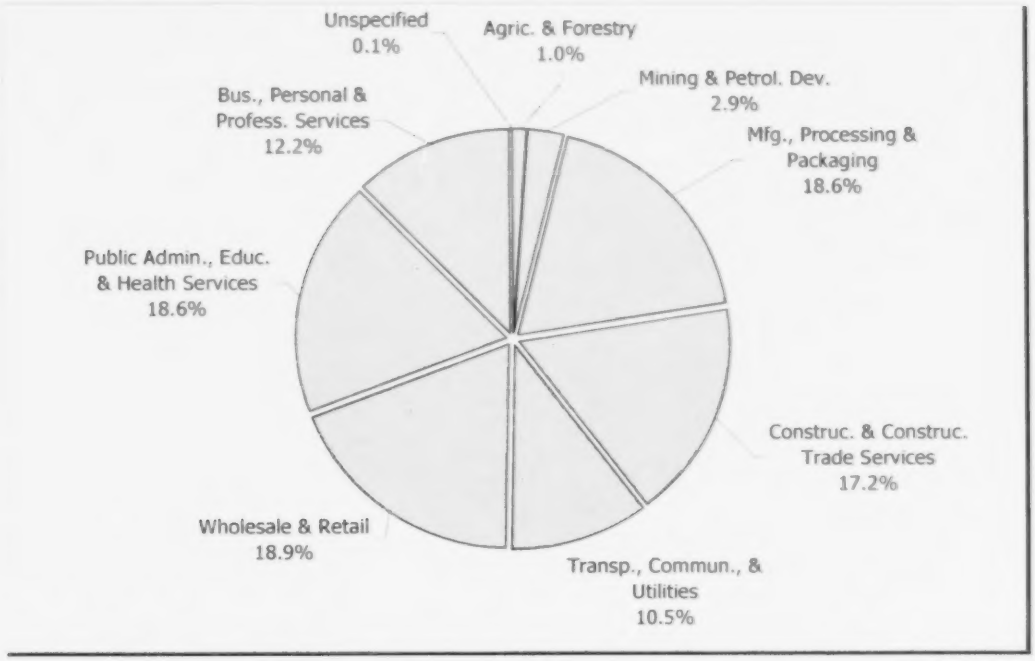
Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0A
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2003 and 2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0B
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, four sectors had the majority of lost-time claims. The Wholesale and Retail sector, the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector, and the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector each accounted for the 19% of all lost-time claims. The next leading sector was Construction and Construction Trade Services, with 17% of all lost-time claims (see Chart 5.0B).

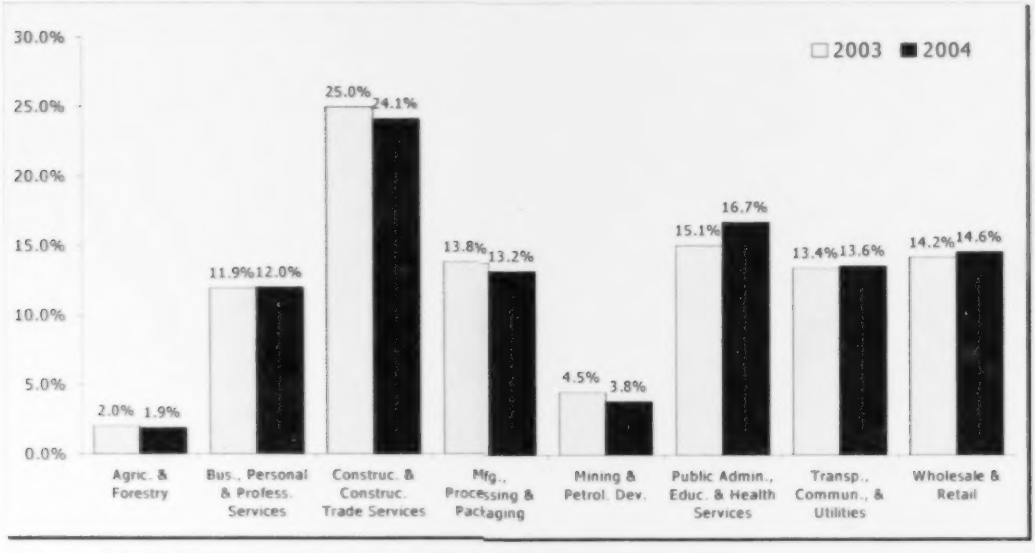
In terms of number of days lost, the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector accounted for nearly a quarter of total days lost in Alberta during 2004. The sector that accounted for the least number of days lost was the Agriculture and Forestry sector, with 2% of the total days lost in Alberta (see Chart 5.0C).

Table 5.0B
Days Lost by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector	2003 Days Lost	2003 %	2004 Days Lost	2004 %
Agriculture & Forestry	21,012	2.0%	**16,688**	**1.9%**
Business, Personal & Professional Services	123,247	11.9%	**105,507**	**12.0%**
Construction & Construction Trade Services	257,623	25.0%	**212,369**	**24.1%**
Manufacturing, Processing & Packaging	142,517	13.8%	**116,315**	**13.2%**
Mining & Petroleum Development	46,641	4.5%	**33,774**	**3.8%**
Public Administration, Education & Health Services	155,542	15.1%	**147,231**	**16.7%**
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	138,496	13.4%	**119,848**	**13.6%**
Wholesale & Retail	146,577	14.2%	**128,517**	**14.6%**
Unspecified	94	< 0.1%	**37**	**< 0.1%**
Total	1,031,749	100.0%	**880,286**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0C
Percentage of Days Lost by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

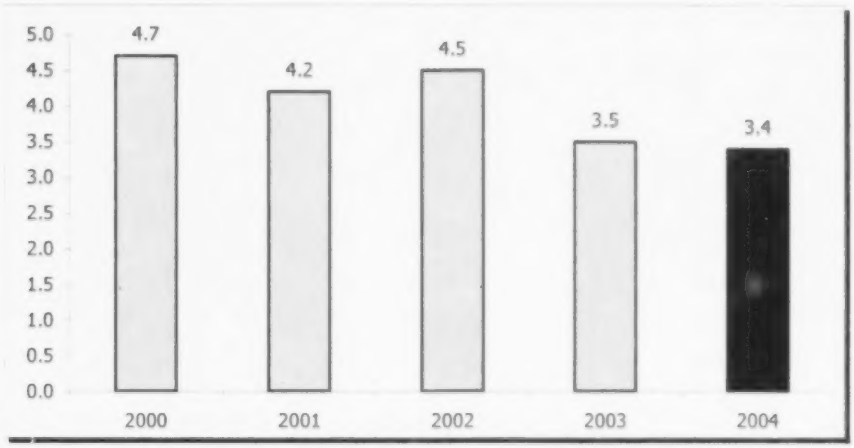


Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.1 Agriculture and Forestry

The Agriculture and Forestry sector includes vegetable farms, greenhouses and market gardens, mushroom farms, apiaries, commercial hatcheries, feed lots, custom harvesting and baling, timber management and logging and related woodlands operations including the trucking of logs. Secondary processing, such as sawmills and pulp mills, are included in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector.

Chart 5.1
Agriculture and Forestry Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2004, person-years in the Agriculture and Forestry sector decreased by 8% from 2003. The number of person-years underestimates employment in this sector. Agriculture in Alberta is largely exempt from mandatory coverage with the WCB and these person-years estimates are based only on WCB covered employers (i.e. very few dairy farms, grain farms and ranches have WCB coverage for their workers). The number of lost-time claims decreased by 9%, resulting in the lowest lost-time claim rate of 3.4 in the Agriculture and Forestry sector for the past five years.

Men accounted for three-quarters of total claims in this sector. Half of all claims were from workers between the ages of 25 and 44 years. The greatest number of lost-time claims was from truck drivers at 17%, followed by farm workers at 11%, and nursery and related fields at 9%.

The most common injuries in this sector were sprains, strains and tears, 34%; followed by fractures and dislocations, 20%. Injuries in this sector were most often caused by:

being struck by objects, 17%; falls on the same level, 13%; overexertion, 11%; or transportation accidents, 11%. The trunk was the most common body part injured in this sector, at 31%. The most common sources of injury were contact with structures and surfaces, 16% and person-injured or ill worker, 15%. Forty-two percent of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

The median days lost due to injuries and diseases for the Agriculture and Forestry sector increased by three days while the duration rate decreased from 184 to 159 in 2004. Both the median days lost and the duration rate for this sector were the highest in the province.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- Within the Agriculture and Forestry sector, both the Agriculture sub-sector lost-time claim rate and the Forestry sub-sector lost-time claim rate remained unchanged. (see Table 5.1)

- The duration rate for both sub-sectors decreased between 2003 and 2004. The duration rate for the Agriculture sub-sector decreased by 6%, compared to a decrease of 16% in the Forestry sub-sector.

In 2004, both sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates and duration rates greater than the provincial level. For Agriculture, the lost-time claim rate was 3.5 and the duration rate was 147 days lost per 100 person-years. For Forestry, the lost-time claim rate was 3.6 while the duration rate was 196 days lost per 100 person-years.

Table 5.1
Agriculture and Forestry Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

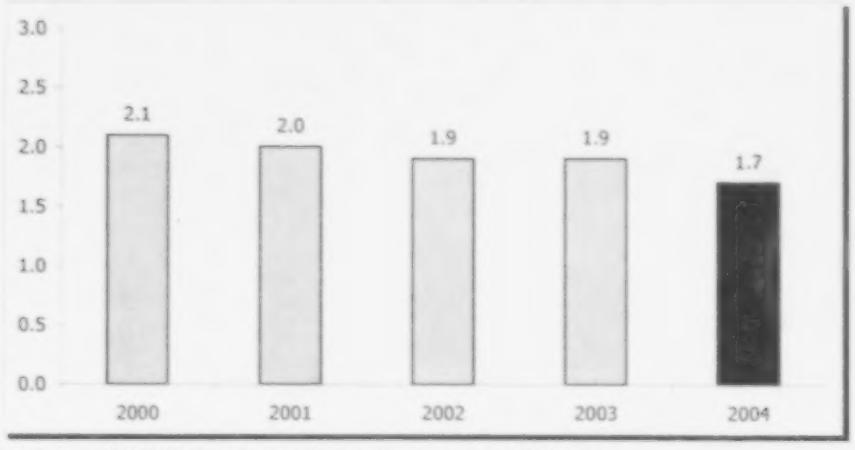
Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Agriculture and Forestry	Person-Years	11,434	**10,492**	-8.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	396	**359**	-9.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.5	**3.4**	-2.9%
	Median Workdays Lost	20	**23**	15.0%
	Duration Rate	184	**159**	-13.6%
Sub-Sector		**2003**	**2004**	**% Change**
Agriculture	Person-Years	5,326	**4,965**	-6.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	184	**173**	-6.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.5	**3.5**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	156	**147**	-5.8%
Forestry	Person-Years	5,217	**4,664**	-10.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	189	**170**	-10.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.6	**3.6**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	233	**196**	-15.9%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.2 Business, Personal and Professional Services

The Business, Personal and Professional Services sector includes building and grounds maintenance, financial, real estate and insurance services, office labour services, engineering, architectural and research services, restaurant, hotel and recreation services, security services, seniors' accommodations, private health and social services, and veterinary services.

Chart 5.2
Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2004, the lost-time claim rate for this sector was the second lowest of all sectors in the province (see Chart 5.0A, page 28). The total number of lost-time claims increased by one percent while the number of person-years increased by 10%. The lost-time claim rate of 1.7 per 100 person-years in 2004 was down 11% from 1.9 in 2003. Based on person-years, Business, Personal and Professional Services was the second largest sector in Alberta, after Wholesale and Retail. (see Table 5.0A, page 26).

Over half of the lost-time claims in the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector involved women. This sector had a larger proportion of lost-time claims involving young workers aged 15 to 24 years, at 29%, compared to 20% at the provincial level. Twenty-three percent of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Seventeen percent of lost-time claims were from chefs and cooks, followed by janitors, charworkers and cleaners at 9%. Thirty-nine percent of the injuries in this sector were caused by sprains, strains and tears, followed by open

wounds, at 13%. Overexertion accounted for 17% of claims, followed by falls on the same level, at 15%. The leading sources of injury in this sector were: structures and surfaces with 20% of total claims, and person - injured or ill worker with 19%. The most common body part affected by injury was the trunk, at 32%, followed by hands, wrists and fingers at 25%.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services continued to be the largest sub-sector in terms of person-years. In 2004, it accounted for 45% of total person-years in this sector.

- The lost-time claim rates and duration rates of all sub-sectors were lower than the provincial rate. The only exception was the Personal Services-Maintenance sub-sector with a lost-time claim rate of 2.8 and a duration rate of 115 per 100 person-years, both of which were greater than the provincial level (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2
Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Business, Personal and Professional Services	Person-Years	227,063	**249,204**	9.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	4,255	**4,299**	1.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.9	**1.7**	-10.5%
	Median Workdays Lost	9	**7**	-22.2%
	Duration Rate	54	**42**	-22.2%
Sub-Sector		**2003**	**2004**	**% Change**
Animal Care Services	Person-Years	1,934	**1,990**	2.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	36	**40**	11.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.9	**2.0**	5.3%
	Duration Rate	38	**38**	0.0%
Private Health Services and Seniors' Accommodations	Person-Years	12,205	**13,174**	7.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	264	**284**	7.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.2	**2.2**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	57	**58**	1.8%
Building and Ground Maintenance	Person-Years	12,528	**13,804**	10.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	263	**215**	-18.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.1	**1.6**	-23.8%
	Duration Rate	54	**48**	-11.1%
Personal Services - Maintenance	Person-Years	12,100	**13,021**	7.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	351	**359**	2.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.9	**2.8**	-3.4%
	Duration Rate	119	**115**	-3.4%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.2 (continued)

Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

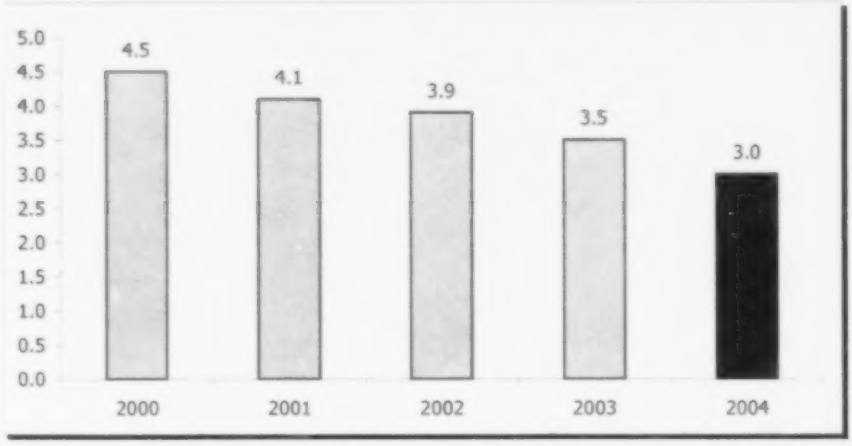
Sub-Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Engineering, Architectural, Designing and Research Services	Person-Years	31,520	**35,213**	11.7%
	Lost-Time Claims	80	**70**	-12.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.3	**0.2**	-33.3%
	Duration Rate	5	**4**	-20.0%
Environmental Services	Person-Years	3,263	**3,051**	-6.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	13	**15**	15.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.4	**0.5**	25.0%
	Duration Rate	13	**14**	7.7%
Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services	Person-Years	103,648	**113,208**	9.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,672	**2,782**	4.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.6	**2.5**	-3.8%
	Duration Rate	73	**54**	-26.0%
Other Personal Services	Person-Years	10,984	**11,739**	6.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	158	**176**	11.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.4	**1.5**	7.1%
	Duration Rate	49	**39**	-20.4%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.3 Construction and Construction Trade Services

The Construction and Construction Trade Services sector includes residential construction, industrial construction, road building, industrial labour and specialized construction trades such as roofing, plumbing, painting, electrical wiring and bricklaying, and masonry.

Chart 5.3
Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2004, person-years in this sector increased by 7.9% from 2003 while the total number of lost-time claims decreased by 6.6%. The lost-time claim rate decreased by 14.3%, reaching 3.0 per 100 person-years, the lowest during the past five years (see Table 5.3).

The majority of the lost-time claims were from men. By age, over half of the lost-time claims were from workers between 25 and 44 years, followed by 26% from older workers aged 45 years and over, and 22% from young workers aged 15 to 24 years. By occupation, 10% of the injured workers were carpenters, and 7% were pipefitters, plumbers and workers in related fields.

Forty-one percent of the injuries in this sector were sprains, strains and tears. The main causes of injury that resulted in lost-time claims were overexertion, 17%; or a worker being struck by objects, 15%. The body part that was injured the most was the trunk with the back accounting for 23% of claims and other trunk accounting for 13%. The major sources of injuries or diseases in this sector were: structures and surfaces, 20%;

followed by parts and materials and person - injured or ill worker, each with 16%. Thirty-four percent of injuries or diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- All the sub-sectors reported a growth in person-years. Roadbuilders had the largest increase at 16%.

- Duration rates for all sub-sectors were greater than the provincial average of 65 days lost per 100 person-years, with the exception of Scaffolders, which was lower than the provincial level. The duration rate for Scaffolders decreased 44% from 2003 to 46 days lost per 100 person-years.

- The lost-time claim rate decreased for all sub-sectors except Scaffolders, which increased by 7.7%.

- All sub-sector lost-time claim rates were greater than the provincial average with the exception of Scaffolders, which had a lost-time claim rate of 1.3, and Roadbuilders at 2.6 lost-time claims per 100 person-years.

Table 5.3

Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Construction and Construction Trade Services	Person-Years	183,663	**198,090**	7.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,455	**6,032**	-6.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.5	**3.0**	-14.3%
	Median Workdays Lost	12	**12**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	140	**107**	-23.6%
Sub-Sector		**2003**	**2004**	**% Change**
Construction Trade Services	Person-Years	38,954	**40,630**	4.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,786	**1,542**	-13.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.6	**3.8**	-17.4%
	Duration Rate	210	**157**	-25.2%
Doors/Glass Installation and Repair	Person-Years	7,089	**7,402**	4.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	320	**260**	-18.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.5	**3.5**	-22.2%
	Duration Rate	110	**77**	-30.0%
Industrial Construction	Person-Years	36,239	**38,008**	4.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,153	**1,127**	-2.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.2	**3.0**	-6.3%
	Duration Rate	139	**108**	-22.3%
Mechanical, Electrical and Insulation	Person-Years	31,089	**32,640**	5.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,028	**957**	-6.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.3	**2.9**	-12.1%
	Duration Rate	84	**70**	-16.7%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.3 (continued)
Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

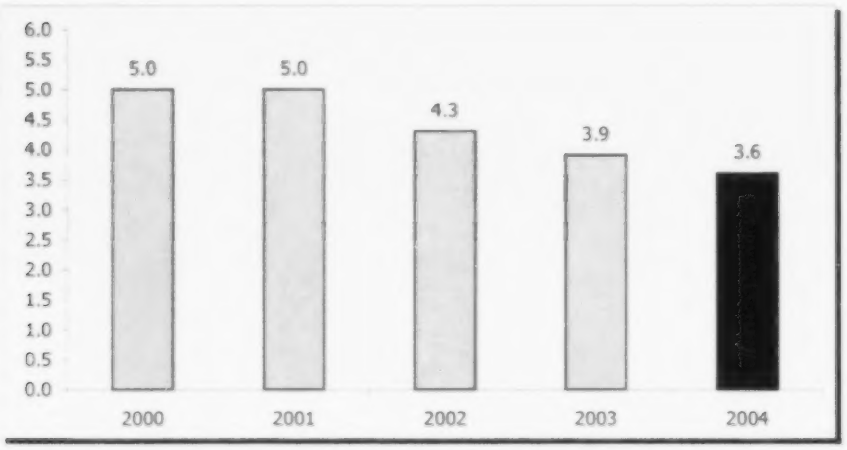
Sub-Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Roadbuilders	Person-Years	25,227	**29,141**	15.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	756	**760**	0.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.0	**2.6**	-13.3%
	Duration Rate	137	**101**	-26.3%
Roofers	Person-Years	4,090	**4,498**	10.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	237	**216**	-8.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.8	**4.8**	-17.2%
	Duration Rate	351	**236**	-32.8%
Scaffolders	Person-Years	2,485	**2,569**	3.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	32	**35**	9.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.3	**1.4**	7.7%
	Duration Rate	82	**46**	-43.9%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.4 Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging

The Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector includes meat, hides and pelts, clothing and textiles, food and beverage products, wood products, furniture and allied products, printing and publishing, rubber, clay and concrete products, metal foundries and products, instrumentation, fertilizer, petrochemical and plastic products, and crude oil refining.

Chart 5.4
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Person-years increased and total lost-time claims decreased in 2004 resulting in a lost-time claim rate of 3.6 in this sector (see Table 5.4). The lost-time claim rate continued to be the highest of all industry sectors while the median days lost was the lowest in the province (see Chart 5.0A, page 28).

Over half of all lost-time claims in this sector involved workers between 25 and 44 years of age. Men accounted for 80% of the total lost-time claims. The largest number of injuries and diseases in this sector were experienced by welders and flame cutters with 12% of the lost-time claims, followed by slaughterers, meat cutters, canners, curers and packers with 9%.

Forty percent of injuries and diseases in this sector were sprains, strains and tears. Injuries in this sector were mainly caused by overexertion at 21%, or by a worker being

struck by objects, at 17%. Thirty-five percent of injured body parts in this sector were the trunk, followed by fingers, at 13%. The leading sources of injury in this sector were person - injured or ill workers, 20% and parts and materials, 16%. Nineteen percent of the lost-time claims resulted in 3 to 5 days lost followed by 31 or more days lost with 17% of the lost-time claims.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- All sub-sectors experienced a decrease in their lost-time claim rates, except the Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical Refining and Manufacturing sub-sector, which saw its lost-time claim rate increase from 0.4 in 2003 to 0.7 in 2004.

- Within the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector, the Meat, Hides and Pelt Products sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate and the Furniture and Allied Products sub-sector had the highest duration rate.

- The lost-time claim rate was lower than the provincial rate for four sub-sectors: Clothing and Textile Products, Printing and Publishing Products, Industrial Equipment, and Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical Products – Refining and Manufacturing.

Table 5.4
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Manufacturing and Processing	Person-Years	174,430	**182,098**	4.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,820	**6,532**	-4.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.6**	-7.7%
	Median Workdays Lost	5	**5**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	82	**64**	-22.0%
Sub-Sector		**2003**	**2004**	**% Change**
Meats, Hides and Pelt Products	Person-Years	13,116	**14,636**	11.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,093	**1,093**	0.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	8.3	**7.5**	-9.6%
	Duration Rate	141	**96**	-31.9%
Clothing and Textile Products	Person-Years	3,969	**3,673**	-7.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	128	**73**	-43.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.2	**2.0**	-37.5%
	Duration Rate	88	**41**	-53.4%
Feed/Seed, Food and Beverage Products	Person-Years	15,897	**16,871**	6.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	873	**775**	-11.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.5	**4.6**	-16.4%
	Duration Rate	102	**73**	-28.4%
Wood Products	Person-Years	26,834	**27,497**	2.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,082	**1,049**	-3.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.0	**3.8**	-5.0%
	Duration Rate	89	**67**	-24.7%
Furniture and Allied Products	Person-Years	2,835	**3,116**	9.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	181	**154**	-14.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	6.4	**4.9**	-23.4%
	Duration Rate	203	**142**	-30.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.4 (continued)

Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

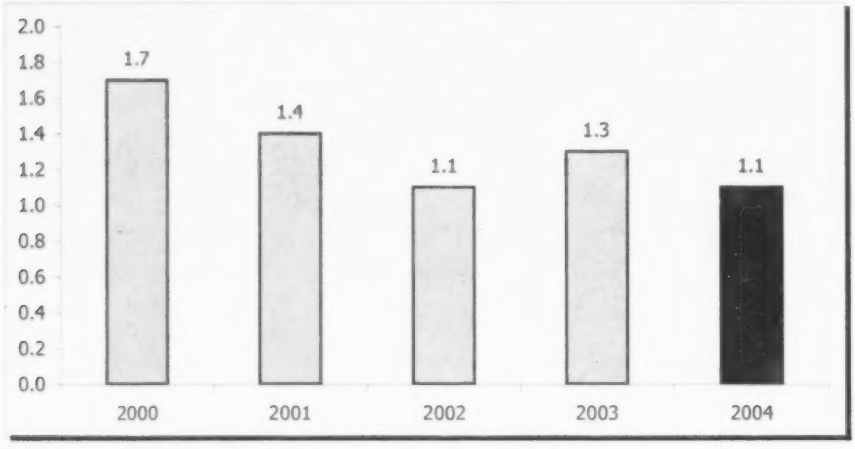
Sub-Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Printed and Published Products	Person-Years	12,863	**13,718**	6.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	200	**198**	-1.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.6	**1.4**	-12.5%
	Duration Rate	42	**43**	2.4%
Foundries (not Steel), Rubber and Non-metallic Products	Person-Years	7,767	**8,908**	14.7%
	Lost-Time Claims	295	**334**	13.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.8	**3.7**	-2.6%
	Duration Rate	98	**96**	-2.0%
Primary Metal (esp. Steel) Products	Person-Years	52,100	**53,332**	2.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,276	**2,189**	-3.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.4	**4.1**	-6.8%
	Duration Rate	87	**72**	-17.2%
Industrial Equipment	Person-Years	8,760	**10,963**	25.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	162	**150**	-7.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.8	**1.4**	-22.2%
	Duration Rate	36	**25**	-30.6%
Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical – Refining and Mfg.	Person-Years	11,462	**11,282**	-1.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	50	**74**	48.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.4	**0.7**	75.0%
	Duration Rate	10	**8**	-20.0%
Plastic Products	Person-Years	4,794	**4,976**	3.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	203	**194**	-4.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.2	**3.9**	-7.1%
	Duration Rate	81	**61**	-24.7%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.5 Mining and Petroleum Development

The Mining and Petroleum Development sector includes underground mining, open pit mining, mining and processing of oil sands, oil or gas pipeline transmission and upstream oil and gas industries such as seismic exploration, drilling of wells, well servicing with service rigs, oilfield downhole services and upstream production. Secondary processing activities, such as oil refineries and petrochemical manufacturing are included in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector.

Chart 5.5
Mining and Petroleum Development Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2004, person-years increased by 9.1% and lost-time claims decreased by 13% in this sector, resulting in a 15.4% decrease in the lost-time claim rate, from 1.3 to 1.1. The Mining and Petroleum Development sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate throughout all industry sectors in Alberta in 2004 (see Chart 5.0A, page 28).

Like the majority of industry sectors, the greatest proportion of injuries and diseases involved men, at 94%. Workers between 25 and 44 years accounted for 54% of the total claims in this sector. Nearly one-third of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Workers in the rotary well-drilling and related occupation had the most injuries, accounting for 17% of total claims.

Sprains, strains and tears, often involving the back, caused 33% of injuries or diseases resulting in time away from work in this sector. Overexertion, workers being struck by

objects, or exposure to harmful substances were the major events that resulted in most of the lost-time claims. The primary sources of injuries and diseases in this sector were parts and materials, 16%; person-injured or ill worker, 15%; and structures and surfaces, 14%.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- Person-years varied throughout all of the sub-sectors in 2004. The percentage change range fluctuated from a decrease of 8% to an increase of 25% in person-years.

- The Oilfield Services and Drilling Services sub-sectors had the largest proportion of lost-time claims in the Mining and Petroleum Development sector, accounting for 37% and 30% of total claims respectively.

- All sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates lower than the provincial level, except for Drilling Services, which had a lost-time claim rate of 3.2, down 19.2% from 3.9 in 2003.

- The duration rate decreased in all sub-sectors. Only the Drilling Services sub-sector had a duration rate greater that the provincial average.

Table 5.5

Mining and Petroleum Development Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

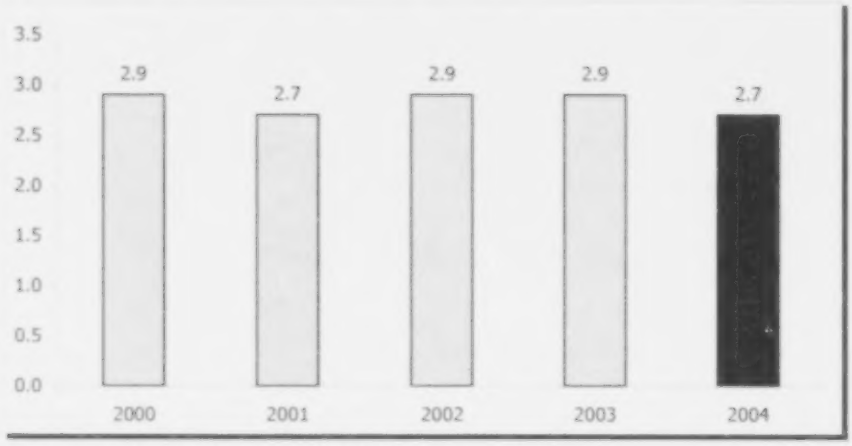
Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Mining and Petroleum Development	Person-Years	86,492	**94,383**	9.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,154	**1,004**	-13.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.3	**1.1**	-15.4%
	Median Workdays Lost	10	**11**	10.0%
	Duration Rate	54	**36**	-33.3%
Sub-Sector		**2003**	**2004**	**% Change**
Coal Mining	Person-Years	2,397	**2,204**	-8.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	37	**38**	2.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.5	**1.7**	13.3%
	Duration Rate	115	**25**	-78.3%
Pipeline Cleaning and Transmission	Person-Years	4,890	**4,499**	-8.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	12	**8**	-33.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.2	**0.2**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	8	**1**	-87.5%
Petroleum Producers/ Exploration	Person-Years	38,871	**42,246**	8.7%
	Lost-Time Claims	190	**151**	-20.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.5	**0.4**	-20.0%
	Duration Rate	13	**7**	-46.2%
Mining or Processing Other Than Coal Mining	Person-Years	7,645	**7,279**	-4.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	85	**77**	-9.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.1	**1.1**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	25	**13**	-48.0%
Drilling Services	Person-Years	8,256	**9,325**	12.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	322	**300**	-6.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.9	**3.2**	-17.9%
	Duration Rate	205	**158**	-22.9%
Oilfield Services	Person-Years	19,230	**24,050**	25.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	434	**373**	-14.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.3	**1.6**	-30.4%
	Duration Rate	87	**51**	-41.4%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.6 Public Administration, Education and Health Services

Public Administration includes the Government of Alberta and its agencies and all forms of local government including cities, towns, villages and municipal districts. Education services include universities, colleges, business schools, driving schools, kindergartens, museums and libraries. Health services include health care centres, long term care facilities and home support services.

Chart 5.6
Public Administration, Education and Health Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Based on person-years, Public Administration, Education and Health Services was the third largest sector in Alberta after Wholesale and Retail and Business, Personal and Professional Services. The total number of lost-time claims fell slightly in 2004 resulting in a 6.9% decrease in the lost-time claim rate (see Table 5.6).

Public Administration, Education and Health Services and Business, Personal and Professional Services were the only two sectors where most of the claims involved women. Women accounted for 65% of the claims in this sector. Forty-seven percent of the injured workers were between 25 and 44 years of age. Young workers aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 9% of workers injured while older workers 45 years or older accounted for 44% of the claims. Eleven percent of the claims were from nurses (registered, graduate and nurses in training). Twenty-one percent of the injuries or diseases resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

Sixty-two percent of the lost-time claims were from sprains, strains and tears. The trunk was the most common body part injured accounting for 46% of the total lost-time claims. One-third of all the injuries and diseases in this sector were caused by overexertion. The primary source of injury or disease in this sector was person-other than injured or ill worker, at 24%, which includes injuries or diseases inflicted by family members and non-family relations including co-workers, previous co-workers and patients, followed by person-injured or ill worker, at 20%.

Although this sector's duration rate of 60 days per 100 person-years was below the provincial figure, caution should be used when comparing the duration rate in this sector with the duration rates for other sectors. Some claims involving provincial government employees are not reported, and therefore, the duration rate for this sector may be underestimated.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The duration rate of three sub-sectors exceeded the provincial average: Municipal Services at 66; Health Care Centres at 81; and Health and Social Services at 100.
- Health and Social Services, Health Care Centres and Municipal Services sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates that exceeded both the sector and provincial rates.
- The number of person-years increased in all sub-sectors while the lost-time claim rate decreased or remained unchanged in most sub-sectors.

Table 5.6
Public Administration, Education, and Health Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

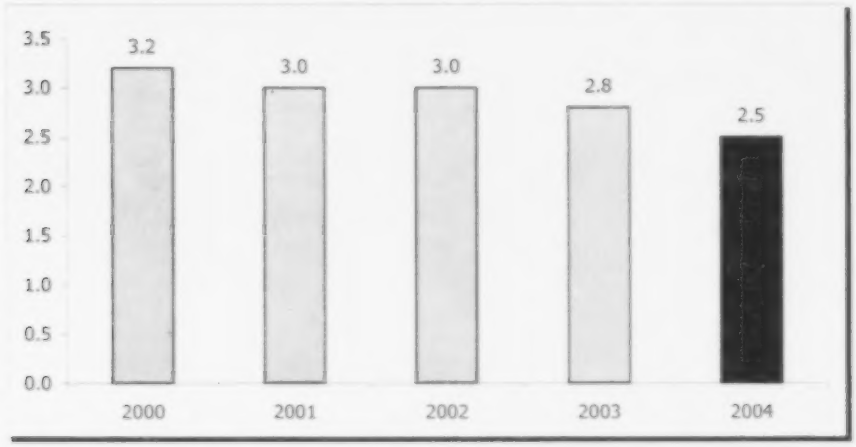
Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	Person-Years	233,667	**246,215**	5.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,689	**6,539**	-2.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.9	**2.7**	-6.9%
	Median Workdays Lost	7	**7**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	67	**60**	-10.4%
Sub-Sector		**2003**	**2004**	**% Change**
Alberta Government Public Services	Person-Years	27,384	**28,782**	5.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	259	**270**	4.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.9	**0.9**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	23	**24**	4.3%
Health Care Centres	Person-Years	56,523	**59,960**	6.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,153	**2,078**	-3.5%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.8	**3.5**	-7.9%
	Duration Rate	90	**81**	-10.0%
Health and Social Services	Person-Years	39,796	**41,933**	5.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,793	**1,737**	-3.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.5	**4.1**	-8.9%
	Duration Rate	122	**100**	-18.0%
Municipal Services	Person-Years	40,153	**42,484**	5.8%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,538	**1,507**	-2.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.8	**3.5**	-7.9%
	Duration Rate	73	**66**	-9.6%
Other Public Administration	Person-Years	1,118	**1,206**	7.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	17	**19**	11.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.5	**1.6**	6.7%
	Duration Rate	37	**15**	-59.5%
Education, Museums and Libraries	Person-Years	68,693	**71,850**	4.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	929	**928**	-0.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.4	**1.3**	-7.1%
	Duration Rate	29	**30**	3.4%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.7 Wholesale and Retail

The Wholesale and Retail sector includes wholesale operations, food and beverage stores, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, home improvement centres, the sale and service of automobiles, trailers, industrial and farm equipment, and office and medical equipment.

Chart 5.7
Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Wholesale and Retail was the largest sector in Alberta in terms of person-years (see Table 5.0A, page 26). The person-years made up 19% of the total provincial person-years in 2004. The 2004 lost-time claim rate of 2.5 per 100 person-years was the lowest rate in the past five years (see Chart 5.7).

In this sector, men accounted for 62% of the injured workers in 2004 and nearly half of the workers injured were between 25 and 44 years. Commodity sales clerks accounted for 14% of the lost-time claims. The leading nature of injury in this category was sprains, strains and tears, which represented half of the injuries. The trunk was the most common body part injured, at 42%. Containers including boxes and crates were the leading source of injury or disease at 20%, followed by person-injured or ill worker, at 18%. The main causes of injury or disease were overexertion, 28% and struck by objects, 14%. In this sector 19% of injuries or diseases resulted in 3 to 5 days lost while 18% of injuries involved 31 or more days away from work.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Food and Beverage Stores sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate of 4.8 per 100 person-years and Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment had the lowest rate of 0.5 per 100 person-years.

- Duration rates for all sub-sectors were below the provincial average, except for Food and Beverage Stores, which had a duration rate of 91, and Automobile, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers at 74. All sub-sectors had a decrease in both duration rate and lost-time claim rate.

Table 5.7
Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Retail and Wholesale Trade Services	Person-Years	241,284	**263,534**	9.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	6,816	**6,625**	-2.8%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.8	**2.5**	-10.7%
	Median Workdays Lost	6	**6**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	61	**49**	-19.7%
Sub-Sector		**2003**	**2004**	**% Change**
Wholesale Operations	Person-Years	26,326	**27,897**	6.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	699	**688**	-1.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.7	**2.5**	-7.4%
	Duration Rate	53	**46**	-13.2%
Food and Beverage Stores	Person-Years	46,098	**50,406**	9.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,494	**2,434**	-2.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.4	**4.8**	-11.1%
	Duration Rate	114	**91**	-20.2%
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products	Person-Years	38,339	**43,420**	13.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	839	**761**	-9.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.2	**1.8**	-18.2%
	Duration Rate	58	**44**	-24.1%
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	Person-Years	20,382	**22,005**	8.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	643	**657**	2.2%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.2	**3.0**	-6.3%
	Duration Rate	79	**74**	-6.3%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.7 (continued)

Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

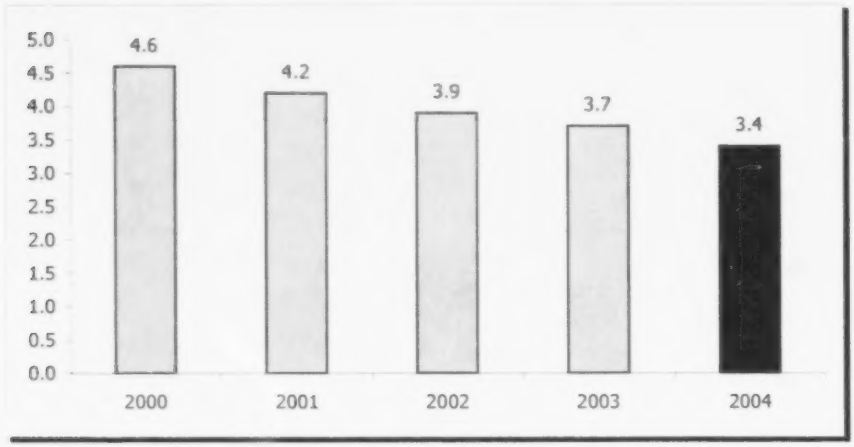
Sub-Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment	Person-Years	19,995	**22,422**	12.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	124	**114**	-8.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	0.6	**0.5**	-16.7%
	Duration Rate	18	**8**	-55.6%
Yard and Home Improvement Centres	Person-Years	9,680	**10,478**	8.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	456	**400**	-12.3%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.7	**3.8**	-19.1%
	Duration Rate	87	**58**	-33.3%
Other Retail Services	Person-Years	80,464	**86,907**	8.0%
	Lost-Time Claims	1,561	**1,571**	0.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.9	**1.8**	-5.3%
	Duration Rate	37	**31**	-16.2%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.8 Transportation, Communication and Utilities

The Transportation, Communication and Utilities sector consists of various modes of transportation (air, rail, truck, bus, taxi cab and limousine services), assorted methods of communication and entertainment (radio, television, movies, live theatre, telecommunications, cable vision) and utilities (electricity, natural gas and garbage collection, recycling and disposal).

Chart 5.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Person-years increased slightly, and lost-time claims decreased in 2004 in the Transportation, Communication and Utilities sector (see Table 5.8). The lost-time claim rate decreased by 8.1% from 3.7 to 3.4 per 100 person-years.

In this sector, 51% of the lost-time claims were from workers aged 25 to 44. Eighty-five percent of lost-time claims involved men. Truck drivers led all occupations, accounting for 43% of the total lost-time claims. Twenty-nine percent of the total claims resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

The leading nature of injury or disease in this sector was sprains, strains and tears, accounting for half of all lost-time claims. The trunk was the body part most affected by disabling work incidents in this sector, accounting for 40% of injuries. No one source of injury or disease stood out. Contact with structures and surfaces and person-injured or ill worker, each accounted for 18% of claims. Vehicles accounted for 17% of claims. Overexertion was the main disabling event or exposure with 21% of the total claims.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Utilities sub-sector experienced the greatest change in person-years, increasing by 16.2% over 2003. Rail Services experienced the largest reduction in its lost-time claim rate, which decreased by 28%.

- The Trucking Services sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate of 5.2 per 100 person-years followed by Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services with a rate of 4.6 per 100 person-years. Both sub-sectors experienced a decrease in their lost-time claim rates in 2004.

- Within this sector, half of the sub-sectors had duration rates higher than the provincial rate of 65 per 100 person-years. Trucking Services, 196, had the highest duration rate although this rate decreased by 18.3% in 2004. Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services, 120; Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services, 112; and Air Services, 88 also had duration rates higher than the provincial average (see Table 5.8).

- Lost-time claim rates were greater than the provincial rate in four sub-sectors: Air Services, Trucking Services, Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services and Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services.

Table 5.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Industry Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Person-Years	105,080	**109,198**	3.9%
	Lost-Time Claims	3,920	**3,696**	-5.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.7	**3.4**	-8.1%
	Median Workdays Lost	11	**10**	-9.1%
	Duration Rate	132	**110**	-16.7%
Sub-Sector		**2003**	**2004**	**% Change**
Air Services	Person-Years	11,334	**10,504**	-7.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	400	**396**	-1.0%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	3.5	**3.8**	8.6%
	Duration Rate	69	**88**	27.5%
Rail Services	Person-Years	7,861	**8,139**	3.5%
	Lost-Time Claims	195	**150**	-23.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.5	**1.8**	-28.0%
	Duration Rate	85	**54**	-36.5%
Trucking Services	Person-Years	43,011	**43,701**	1.6%
	Lost-Time Claims	2,336	**2,253**	-3.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	5.4	**5.2**	-3.7%
	Duration Rate	240	**196**	-18.3%
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	Person-Years	5,062	**5,352**	5.7%
	Lost-Time Claims	229	**228**	-0.4%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	4.5	**4.3**	-4.4%
	Duration Rate	124	**112**	-9.7%
Radio, TV, Movies, Live Theatre and Ballet	Person-Years	6,053	**6,618**	9.3%
	Lost-Time Claims	69	**52**	-24.6%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.1	**0.8**	-27.3%
	Duration Rate	25	**43**	72.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.8 (continued)

Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Sub-Sector		2003	2004	% Change
Telecommunication, Closed Circuit TV and Cable Vision	Person-Years	13,046	**13,713**	5.1%
	Lost-Time Claims	135	**116**	-14.1%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1	**0.8**	-20.0%
	Duration Rate	21	**20**	-4.8%
Utilities	Person-Years	11,633	**13,523**	16.2%
	Lost-Time Claims	128	**113**	-11.7%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	1.1	**0.8**	-27.3%
	Duration Rate	20	**10**	-50.0%
Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services	Person-Years	3,621	**4,035**	11.4%
	Lost-Time Claims	225	**187**	-16.9%
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	6.2	**4.6**	-25.8%
	Duration Rate	130	**120**	-7.7%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2004, the WCB accepted 124 occupational fatalities for compensation.

A WCB accepted occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker resulting from a work-related incident or exposure, which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. Some of the fatalities accepted in a particular year occurred in prior years. Unless otherwise specified, occupational fatalities in this report refer to occupational fatalities accepted by the WCB.

This section provides a description of the occupational fatalities and the fatality rates for both the province and the major industry sectors.

6.1 Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB

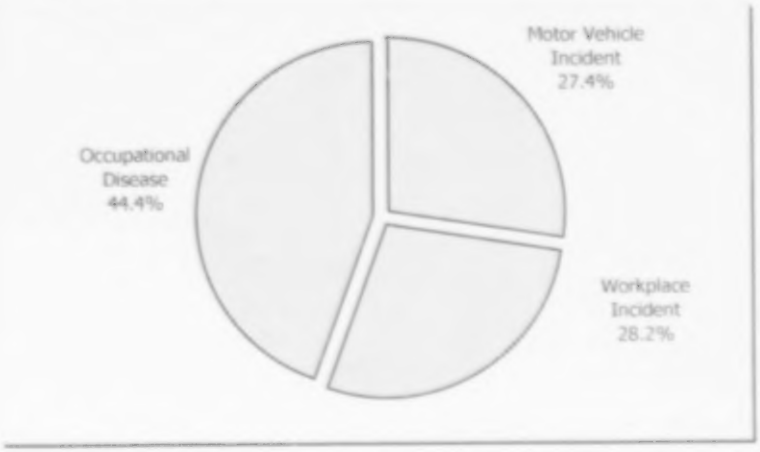
Beginning with this year's report, all fatalities will be classified by type based on the WCB classification standards. In previous years, fatalities by type had been classified by AHRE. For this reason, fatalities by type statistics in this report may differ slightly from numbers presented in previous reports.

The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

- Motor vehicle incidents
- Workplace incidents
- Occupational disease (see Table 6.1A)

Occupational Health and Safety Officers investigate only workplace incidents while local police authorities normally investigate motor vehicle incidents and workers' physicians report deaths due to occupational disease.

Chart 6.1
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation
Note: Data presented is based on WCB classification

Motor Vehicle Incidents

In 2004, 27% of the occupational fatalities were motor vehicle incidents (see Chart 6.1). Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes.

Workplace Incidents

The proportion of workplace incident fatalities accepted by the WCB was 28% in 2004 (see Chart 6.1). Workplace incidents consisted of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates.

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related such as asbestosis and black lung disease. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Forty-four percent of the total occupational fatalities in 2004 resulted from occupational disease (see Chart 6.1). The most frequent occupational disease fatalities relate to exposure to asbestos, representing 50% and 62% of occupational disease fatalities in 2003 and 2004 respectively (see Table 6.1B and Chart 6.1B).

Table 6.1A
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted By the WCB – Alberta: 1995-2004

	Motor Vehicle Incident		Workplace Incident		Occupational Disease		Total
Year	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities
1995	42	45.2%	26	28.0%	25	26.9%	93
1996	33	36.3%	32	35.2%	26	28.6%	91
1997	49	40.8%	36	30.0%	35	29.2%	120
1998	37	35.2%	33	31.4%	35	33.3%	105
1999	33	28.9%	39	34.2%	42	36.8%	114
2000	30	25.4%	51	43.2%	37	31.4%	118
2001	40	33.9%	33	28.0%	45	38.1%	118
2002	29	28.7%	28	27.7%	44	43.6%	101
2003	44	34.6%	25	19.7%	58	45.7%	127
2004	**34**	**27.4%**	**35**	**28.2%**	**55**	**44.4%**	**124**
Total	371	33.4%	338	30.4%	402	36.2%	1,111

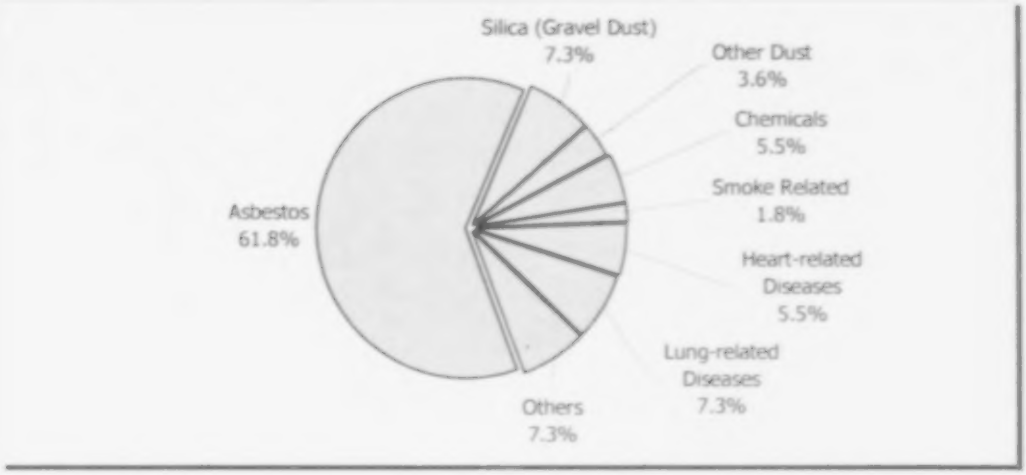
Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation
Note: Data presented is based on WCB classification and may differ from data reported in previous years

Table 6.1B
Occupational Disease Fatalities Accepted by the WCB, by Causes of Disease – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

	Total Accepted			
Causes	**2003**	**2004**	**Total**	**%**
Asbestos	29	**34**	63	55.8%
Silica (Gravel Dust)	2	**4**	6	5.3%
Coal Dust	4	**0**	4	3.5%
Other Dust	0	**2**	2	1.8%
Chemicals	1	**3**	4	3.5%
Smoke Related	4	**1**	5	4.4%
Heart-related Diseases	5	**3**	8	7.1%
Infectious Diseases	3	**0**	3	2.7%
Lung-related Diseases	5	**4**	9	8.0%
Others	5	**4**	9	8.0%
Total	58	**55**	113	100.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation
Note: Data presented is based on WCB classification and may differ from data reported in previous years

Chart 6.1B
Occupational Disease Fatalities Accepted by the WCB, by Causes of Disease – Alberta: 2004

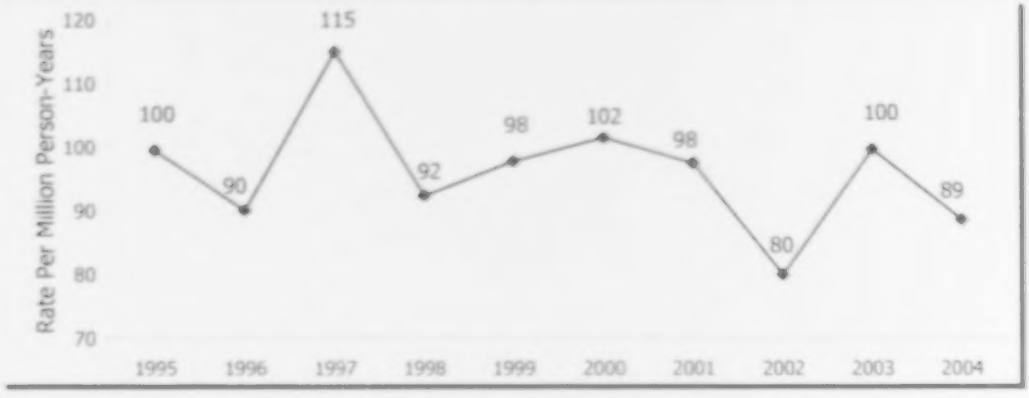


Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

6.2 Occupational Fatality Rates in Industry Sectors

The estimated occupational fatality rate for Alberta in 2004 was 89 deaths per million person-years (see Chart 6.2A and Table 6.2A), an decrease of 11% from 2003. It should be noted that, unlike the lost-time claim rate, the fatality rate is not a reliable indicator of the present risk of work-related injury and disease since conditions that resulted in the exposure or disease may no longer be present.

Chart 6.2A
Occupational Fatality Rate – Alberta: 1995-2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 6.2A
Occupational Fatality Rates[14] – Alberta: 1995-2004

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Total Fatalities	93	91	120	105	114	118	118	101	127	**124**	1,111
Fatality Rate	100	90	115	92	98	102	98	80	100	**89**	96

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Like lost-time claim rates, fatality rates vary across industry sectors due to the different types of work activity performed in the various sectors. In order to reduce year-to-year variations, the period 1995 to 2004 was used to calculate the fatality rates for a sector by dividing the total number of accepted fatalities in a sector for the period 1995 to 2004 by the total number of person-years during that period.

The fatality rates for the period considered was greatest in the Agriculture and Forestry

[14] Fatality rates are expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Estimates are based upon information provided by the WCB. Fatalities occurring under Government of Canada jurisdiction are excluded from the calculation of the fatality rates.

sector (see Table 6.2B). The estimated rate of 246 per million person-years was 2.6 times greater than the provincial rate of 96 per million person-years for the same period. However, caution should be used in considering the fatality rate for Agriculture and Forestry. Most of the industries in this sector do not have workers' compensation coverage, resulting in the under-estimation of the person-years and accepted fatalities. Fatality rates reported should be more reliable for sectors where a majority of the industries have workers' compensation coverage since the data only include these workers.

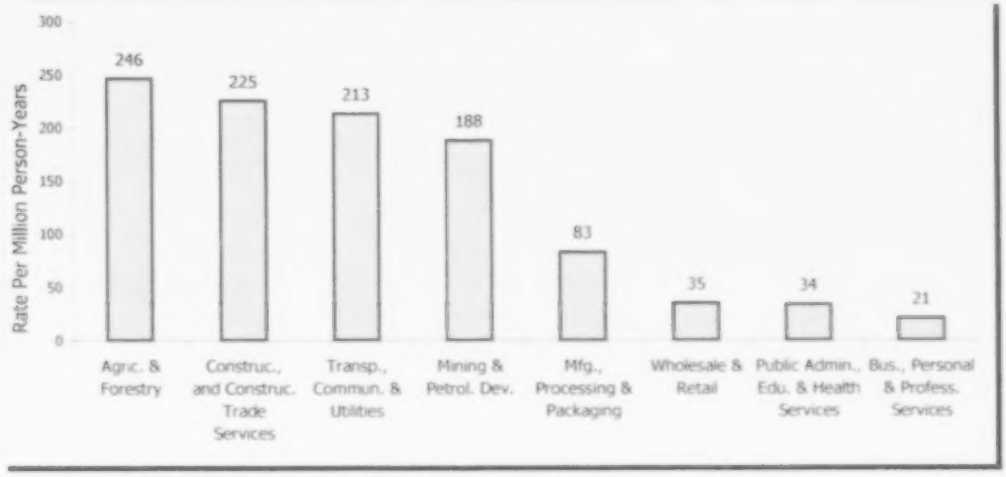
The Construction and Construction Trade Services, Transportation, Communication and Utilities, and Mining and Petroleum Development sectors all had a higher occupational fatality rate than the provincial rate. Fatality rates were lower than the provincial rate in the other industry sectors (see Table 6.2B and Chart 6.2B).

Table 6.2B
Occupational Fatality Rates By Industry Sector – Alberta: 1995-2004

Industry Sector	Total Fatalities	Fatality Rate
Agriculture and Forestry	26	246
Construction and Construction Trade Services	330	225
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	201	213
Mining and Petroleum Development	153	188
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	132	83
Wholesale and Retail	77	35
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	71	34
Business, Personal and Professional Services	42	21

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 6.2B
Occupational Fatality Rates by Industry Sector – Alberta: 1995-2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

6.3 Occupational Fatalities by Age Group

Occupational fatalities in Alberta are not evenly distributed across the various age groups. Workers aged 45 years and older have accounted for 55% of all occupational fatalities from 1995 to 2004. Many fatalities in this age group are the result of occupational disease and the working conditions that led to these fatalities would have been present when these workers were younger.

Table 6.3
Occupational Fatalities by Age Group – Alberta: 1995-2004

Age Group	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
15-24 Years	10	12	13	9	11	13	9	6	8	13	**104**
25-45 Years	38	39	46	41	39	49	38	34	32	35	**391**
45+ Years	45	40	61	55	64	55	70	61	86	76	**613**
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	**3**
Total	**93**	**91**	**120**	**105**	**114**	**118**	**118**	**101**	**127**	**124**	**1,111**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS AND ORDERS

AHRE works in co-operation with employers, workers, industry associations and labour groups to support voluntary establishment of effective health and safety management systems.

While promoting self-reliance at Alberta workplaces, AHRE also uses inspections and incident investigations to identify non-compliance with legislation so that safety can be improved.

The intent of inspections is to monitor compliance at work sites where an inspection is likely to make the most impact. Poor health and safety performance and uncontrolled hazards are targeted for inspections. AHRE inspectors also investigate reported complaints and serious incidents. In 2004, AHRE completed 14,115 inspections, an increase of 12.5% from 2003.

When non-compliance is identified, AHRE will work cooperatively with the responsible parties to correct the situation. When necessary, orders will be issued by AHRE to correct variances with regulatory requirements. AHRE issued 12,253 orders in 2004 and this was 21.5% increase from the number of the orders issued in 2003.

Table 7.0
Workplace Inspections and Orders – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

	2003	2004
Number of Inspections	12,547	14,115
Number of Orders Written	10,088	12,253

Data Source: Worksite Inspection Tracking System (WITS), 2004

REFERENCES

Alberta Human Resources and Employment: *Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2003 Summary*

Statistics Canada's Labour Force Statistics: *Historical 2004*

The Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta: *Rate and Industry Description Manual, January 1, 2004*

Canadian Standard Association Z795-03: *Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information*

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS, AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease which disables the worker beyond the day of injury. Included are claims for which wages compensation are paid, permanent disability claims, fatalities and cases in which the injured worker is assigned light duties or other modified work upon return to work from time lost due to injury.

Person-Years

Person-years are estimates calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment uses these data to estimate an average industry wage, and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

LTC Rate

The lost-time claim (LTC) rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The LTC rate represents the probability or risk of disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work. Comparisons of LTC rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Duration (Days Lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years, and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition,

readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Industry Coverage

About 75% of employed persons in Alberta are represented in this report. This report includes all industry activity in Alberta covered by the Alberta WCB for occupational injury and disease to workers. Most industry sectors are included but notable exceptions include agriculture and finance. Several professional groups (i.e. the teaching and medical professions) are also excluded. The Government of Canada is excluded except where the WCB pays administration or enhanced disability cost. Claims from Government of Alberta employees are only included if the duration is longer than 80 days.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities} \times 1{,}000{,}000}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

NEC

Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.

UNS

Means 'Unspecified'.

APPENDIX B: WCB INDUSTRY CODES[15]

1. Agriculture & Forestry Sector

Industry Codes: 01100, 01300, 01700, 01900, 01901, 01903, 02102, 02109, 02110, 03100, 03902, 04100, 60201, 62908, 85902

Sub-sector Codes:

Agriculture	01100, 01300, 01700, 01900, 01901, 01903, 02102, 02109, 02110, 04100, 60201, 85902
Forestry	03100, 03902

2. Business, Personal & Professional Services Sector

Industry Codes: 02104, 02116, 02117, 09900, 37401, 38101, 38102, 51701, 51902, 52705, 62904, 70200, 73500, 73501, 80703, 82500, 82700, 82701, 82703, 82800, 83100, 85300, 85900, 85901, 85904, 85916, 85919, 85922, 85925, 86200, 86400, 86403, 86405, 86408, 86409, 86410, 86411, 86414, 86600, 86901, 86902, 86906, 86907, 86913, 86918, 86920, 86921, 86923, 87200, 87300, 87301, 87400, 87401, 87402, 87500, 87501, 87502, 87503, 87505, 87508, 87510, 87600, 87603, 87700, 87900, 89101, 89104, 89701, 89702, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89901, 89902, 89907, 89913, 89924, 89927, 93109, 93113

Sub-sector Codes:

Business Services Sub-sectors	
Building and Ground Maintenance	**51701, 87500, 89702**
	86408, 86414

[15] Codes are Workers' Compensation Board 2003 industry codes

Environmental Services	09900, 86400, 86403, 86405, 86409, 86410, 86411,
Engineering, Architectural, Designing and Research Services	86913, 86923, 89927
Personal Services Sub-sectors	
	87300, 87301, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705
Personal Services-Maintenance	
	51902, 80703, 85300, 85900, 85901, 85904, 85916,
Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services	85919, 85922, 87501, 87502, 87503, 87505, 87508, 87510, 87600, 87603, 89901, 89907
	83100, 87200, 87400, 87401, 87402, 87700, 87900
Other Personal Service	
Professional Services Sub-sectors	
	02104, 02116, 02117
Animal Care Services	
	37401, 38101, 38102, 82500, 82700, 82701, 82703,
Private Health Services and Seniors' Accommodations	82800

3. Construction & Construction Trade Services Sector

Industry Codes: 01904, 01905, 02100, 02103, 02105, 02200, 06304, 06306, 09902, 09927, 30302, 31501, 31507, 31508, 35301, 40400, 40401, 40405, 40602, 40604, 40901, 40905, 40907, 42102, 42104, 42105, 42106, 42109, 42110, 42111, 42113, 42115, 42117, 42118, 42120, 42121, 42122, 42124, 42125, 42127, 42128, 42129, 42131, 42133, 42135, 42136, 42139, 42141, 42143, 42144, 42151, 42156, 42158, 42159, 42160, 42161, 42184, 51502, 51503, 51504, 51506, 86401, 86413, 86911, 86922, 89600, 89605, 89928

Sub-sector Codes:

Construction Trade Services	02100, 40401, 40405, 42102, 42111, 42113, 42115, 42125, 42133, 42135, 42136, 42141, 42143
Doors/Glass Installation and Repair	30302, 42121
Industrial Construction	40400, 40905, 42104, 42105, 42106, 42109, 42127, 42139, 42156, 42159, 42161, 51504, 89605
Mechanical, Electrical and Insulation	31508, 42110, 42117, 42122, 42124, 42144, 42184, 89600
Roadbuilders	40602, 40604
Roofers	42118, 42151
Scaffolders	89928

4. Manufacturing, Processing & Packaging Sector

Industry Codes: 01103, 02101, 02112, 07900, 10100, 10104, 10500, 11202, 12301, 12304, 12400, 12900, 13100, 13101, 13300, 13500, 13900, 13904, 13905, 14100, 14300, 14500, 16900, 16901, 16902, 17200, 17900, 17901, 21300, 22101, 22900, 22901, 24900, 25100, 25401, 25900, 25901, 26101, 26104, 26401, 27102, 27103, 27200, 27300, 27402, 28600, 28603, 28800, 28900, 29100, 29102, 29200, 29600, 29700, 30100, 30101, 30403, 30407, 30412, 30700, 30801, 33500, 33602, 33606, 33900, 33902, 34100, 34500, 34700, 34702, 34800, 35200, 35401, 36500, 37201, 37301, 37402, 37801, 37805, 38100, 38200, 38201, 38500, 39300, 39701, 39901, 42147, 62304, 62500, 62700, 69903, 86201, 86202, 89301, 89401, 89916

Sub-sector Codes:

Meat, Hides and Pelt Products	01103, 10100, 10104, 17200

Clothing and Textile Products	17900, 21300, 22900, 22901, 24900
Feed/Seed, Food and Beverage Products	02101, 02112, 10500, 11202, 12301, 12400, 12900, 13100, 13101, 13300, 13500, 13900, 13904, 13905, 14100, 14300, 14500, 37402
Wood Products	25100, 25401, 25900, 25901, 27102, 27103
Furniture and Allied Products	26101, 26104, 42147
Printed and Published Products	27402, 28600, 28800, 28900, 86202, 89301
Foundries (not Steel), Rubber and Non-metallic Products	16901, 27200, 29700, 34100, 34500, 34700, 34702, 34800, 35200, 35401, 38500
Primary Metal (esp. Steel) Products	26401, 29100, 29102, 29200, 30100, 30101, 30403, 30407, 30412, 30700, 30801, 33602, 33606, 62500, 62700, 89401
Industrial Equipment	16902, 38100, 62304
Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical- Refining and Mfg.	36500, 37201, 37801, 37805
Plastic Products	37301

5. Mining & Petroleum Development Sector

Industry Codes:	06100, 06110, 06111, 06300, 06305, 06501, 06600, 06601, 07700, 08701, 09200, 09201, 09600, 09903, 09904, 09911, 09915, 09921, 34101, 34300, 42103, 42130, 42150, 51500, 51501, 73702
Sub-sector Codes:	
Coal Mining	06100, 06110, 06111, 08701

Pipeline Cleaning and Transmission	51500, 51501
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	06300, 09200
Mining or Processing Other Than Coal Mining	06501, 06600, 07700, 34101, 34300
Drilling Services	09201, 09600, 09904, 42103, 42130, 42150
Oilfield Services	09903, 09911

6. Public Administration, Education & Health Services Sector

Industry Codes: 36502, 57601, 57602, 80102, 80103, 80105, 80106, 80301, 80302, 80305, 80311, 80500, 80700, 80701, 82100, 82704, 82705, 82710, 82712, 82801, 82806, 82808, 82812, 85909, 86927, 86930, 89923, 89925, 93200, 93201, 93202, 95100, 95101, 95102, 95104, 95105, 95108

Sub-sector Codes:

Public Administration Sub-sector

Alberta Government Public Services	93200, 93201, 93202
Municipal Services	95100, 95101, 95102, 95104, 95105, 95108
Other Public Administration	36502, 57601, 57602, 82712, 86930

Education Services Sub-sectors

Education, Museums and Libraries	80102, 80103, 80105, 80106, 80301, 80302, 80305, 80311, 80500, 80700, 80701, 86927, 89923

Health Services (Including Health Authorities) Sub-sectors.

Health Care Centres	82100, 82705
Health and Social Services	82704, 82710, 82801, 82806, 82808, 82812, 85909, 89925

7. Wholesale & Retail Sector

Industry Codes: 16300, 25403, 33901, 37902, 52400, 60800, 62200, 62201, 62300, 62302, 62303, 62701, 62900, 62903, 63100, 63103, 63105, 64200, 65400, 65406, 65600, 65800, 65808, 65809, 66300, 66900, 67300, 67601, 67602, 67604, 67802, 68100, 69100, 69200, 69300, 69301, 69500, 69901, 69904, 69912, 69914, 69915, 69916, 86905, 86909, 89100, 89908, 89910, 89922

Sub-sector Codes:

Wholesale Operations	62900, 69916
Food and Beverage Stores	63100, 63103, 63105, 65406
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products	37902, 52400, 60800, 62200, 62201, 62302, 62303, 69300, 86905, 89910
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	16300, 62701, 65400, 65600, 65800, 65808, 65809, 69912, 69915, 89922
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment	33901, 62300, 67602
Yard and Home Improvement Centres	25403, 69301
Other Retail Services	62903, 64200, 66300, 66900, 67300, 67601, 67604, 67802, 68100, 69100, 69200, 69500, 69901, 69904, 69914, 86909, 89100, 89908

8. Transportation, Communication & Utilities Sector

Industry Codes: 27400, 42155, 50100, 50104, 50105, 50106, 50107, 50200, 50201, 50203, 50607, 50701, 50714, 50720, 50800, 50801, 50802, 51200, 51705, 52700, 54300, 54301, 54501, 57200, 57400, 57901, 65402, 85100, 85907, 85914, 85918, 85934

Sub-sector Codes:

Transportation Sub-sectors	
Air Services	50100, 50104, 50105, 50106, 50107, 50200, 50201, 50203
Rail Services	50607
Trucking Services	42155, 50701, 50714, 50720
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	50800, 50801, 50802, 51200
Communications and Entertainment Sub-sectors	
Radio, TV, Movies, Live Theatre and Ballet	54300, 85100, 85907, 85914, 85918, 85934
Telecommunication, Closed Circuit TV and Cable Vision	54301, 54501
Utilities Sub-sectors	
Utilities	57200, 57400
Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services	27400, 57901, 65402

CONTACT INFORMATION

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www.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/publications/statistics.asp

Work Safe Alberta website:

www.worksafely.org